

MORAL EDUCATION
TO PREVENT WARS
HELD WORLD NEEDN. E. A. Delegates Hear Pleas
for an International Viewpoint,
and Wiping Out of PrejudicesEducation Should Be Open to
All, Declares Dr. W. W.
Campbell

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 5 (Staff Correspondence)—The University of California welcomed the members of the National Education Association and delegates from 60 other nations for observance of Independence Day in the Greek Theater yesterday. Two university presidents and two public school administrators by their frank discussion of world changes in education and social life lifted the occasion above that of old type of oratorical indulgence of praise for American self-sufficiency to consideration of national citizenship and international obligation. The leaven of a new idea, international friendliness through education, is at work in the thoughts of men.

Dr. William W. Campbell, president-elect of the university, in welcoming the educators to the campus called attention to the need of stamping out illiteracy from every region within the United States and its territories.

"America's form of government demands that education should be universal, but intellectualism alone is not sufficient," Dr. Campbell said. He showed that the greatest war of all times was fought by the most highly educated nations. Omitting Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland, the nations possessing the best educational systems, were engaged in the great struggle. So Dr. Campbell concludes that in addition to intellectual education, there must be developed in the schools and elsewhere the sense of international justice and respect for the peoples and institutions of other nations.

"Truth Will Prevail"

The truth ultimately will prevail, and the subject matter of all education work must be selected with a strict regard for the truth involved," said Dr. Campbell. He added: "The most striking fact in our educational history is the tremendous increase in high school, college, and university attendance in the past quarter century. In almost any other subject such a development would be regarded as revolutionary."

The question of the day, "Are We Educating Too Many?" is in President Campbell's opinion, easily answered. "We are not educating too many," he said, "if we really succeed in educating. We are educating too many if the processes fail. The opportunities for secondary and higher education should be open to the sons and daughters of all who seek them. We do not know whether merit will come from the shoemaker's son, the banker's son, the janitor's son, the clergyman's son, or the farmer's son. High standards throughout our educational institutions are the sieve which should determine whether the students go on to higher educational opportunities or go to positions of responsibility and influence in other lines of activity where he will meet with greater success and happiness."

Expanding Outlook
Will C. Wood, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for California, contrasted the old "Fourth of July celebration" with the modern significance of the new Independence Day, in which the people of America are fast coming to learn that neither a person nor a nation "liveth to himself alone." Touching on the function of the schools to train for world citizenship as well as for love of native country, Mr. Wood said:

"America is today a member of the great family of nations. The American people have established such economic relations with the rest of the world that we cannot but be interested in the affairs of the rest of the world. The collapse of Germany, the failure of industry in Russia, a revolution in Mexico—all these things concern us because they affect the markets for American goods."

America has become a great selling nation and her sales abroad will increase with the years. America has also become a great manufacturing nation, requiring raw material produced in South America and in the Orient. The last century of American life concerned itself largely with domestic affairs; the present century will concern itself largely with foreign affairs, because even our domestic affairs are being affected more and more by our foreign relations.

The foreign relations of America, under our form of government, will be determined finally by the voters of America. They cannot be settled on a basis of provincialism. If we have close relations with our neighbors we should take pains to know something of our neighbors—their history, their institutions, their traditions. Prudence and self-interest dictate that Americans should devote more time to the study of history and of institutions of other nations with which we have dealings. It is necessary for the maintenance of trade relations. It is also necessary for the peace of America and of the world.

Wars are due chiefly to misunderstanding between nations, and misunderstanding between nations is due usually to lack of knowledge of one another. World peace and concord depend upon the elimination of provincialism and the study of the history and institutions of our neighbors to a degree enabling us to maintain peaceful relations with them. The citizen of America must therefore broaden his knowledge of history and of institutions in order to understand the international problems he must assist in solving.

Specific training for citizenship in

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Labor Chief to Study Alien Problem



James J. Davis, With Wife and Son

The United States Secretary of Labor Occupied the Imperial Suite on the Leviathan on Her First Voyage

LEVIATHAN OFF
ON EUROPEAN TRIPSecretary Davis Leaves to Study
Immigration Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamship Leviathan, formerly the German ship Vaterland, reconditioned for the United States Lines, at a cost of over \$5,000,000, left New York yesterday on its maiden voyage with 1725 passengers aboard, its first and second cabins all being occupied. Sirens boomed, auto horns rasped throatily, and a crowd of more than 10,000 men and women who could not be daunted even by the rain cheered the huge ship to the echo as it pulled out into the Hudson River and turned toward the Narrows and the open sea.

The huge ship, fashioned by German skill and ingenuity, and used during the war to carry American soldiers to France, crowns the effort of the United States to build up a merchant marine worthy of the name. The Leviathan has been idle for nearly three years, while shipping concerns contested for the honor—and the profit—which would accrue to the company given the contract to run her, and many political wires were pulled during that time.

The suite on board, originally designed for the Kaiser, was occupied by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, Mrs. Davis, and their son. Secretary Davis sailed for Europe to study immigration problems. Other prominent passengers included Vincent Astor, George Sutherland, Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Howard Chandler Christy, artist, and Don Juan Francisco de Cardenas, Spanish Minister at Washington. Albert D. Lasker, retiring chairman of the United States Shipping Board, was also on board. In speaking of the Leviathan he said:

"This is the answer to the question of foreign nations, 'Can America run ships?' We can. The Leviathan proved it on her first voyage across the Atlantic."

A party of eight Near East Relief workers were among the Leviathan's passengers. They are Miss Phyllis Henrietta Brown of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Miss Katherine B. Tucker of Albany, N. Y.; Miss Belle Bass of Rome, Ga.; Miss Inez Webster of Galesburg, Ill.; Miss Marjorie Jean Wilson of Watertown, N. Y.; Miss Mary E. Sill of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Clark B. Martin of Pine Grove, Pa.; and Milton D. Brown of Malden, Mass. Messrs. Martin and Brown will go to Alexandria in Armenia to take charge of industrial education and production as part of the plan being worked out by the Near East Relief to make the orphans self-supporting by selling their products to the American public. The other workers are destined for various parts of Armenia, Syria, and Palestine. All will remain in service at least two years before returning to this country.

DEBT REDEMPTION BILL PASSED

MELBOURNE, July 5.—The Australian Parliament yesterday passed a bill providing for the redemption of the national debt in 50 years.

EGYPT ASSUMES
ADMINISTRATION
OF OWN AFFAIRSCountry Embarks on Parliamentary
Régime—British Mar-
tial Law Is Abolished

By Special Cable

CAIRO, July 5.—Today Egypt definitely embarks on a parliamentary régime when the Indemnity Act is issued simultaneously with a proclamation abolishing British martial law, which has existed continuously since Turkey entered the war in 1914. The Indemnity Act, designed to relieve persons acting under British martial law from legal proceedings in consequence of their acts, also provides for the continuance of the administration by British authorities, under the Versailles and other peace treaties, of enemy property in Egypt.

It further deals with Egyptians sentenced under martial law, of whom about 250 are to be released forthwith, while a committee composed of Egyptian and English judges is being formed to consider other cases periodically and advise the Egyptian government regarding release. Other provisions include confirmation of the taking over by the British of various military and air force camps on the understanding that the question will be settled in the final negotiations between the two countries.

Complete Independence

Egypt is now entering into complete independence. From today the British are no longer concerned in the interior administration of the country, the whole responsibility for governing and the maintenance of public order and security devolving upon the Egyptians themselves. This step is the culmination of the British Government's policy, initiated by Viscount Allenby's declaration to Egypt on Feb. 28, 1922. That declaration was not welcomed by Egyptians, by whom it was generally distrusted. But now the progressive carrying out of the British promises to surrender control in Egyptian affairs to the Egyptians themselves has had a different effect.

Egypt now enters upon the complete mastery of its own house and enjoys the universal hope and expectation that it will not prove unworthy or incapable of the confidence manifested in its ability to successfully manage its own affairs.

Martial law in Egypt would have gone before now, but for the difficulty of devising means for carrying on the Government of the country during the period before the first elected Parliament can meet. It has enabled a vast variety of measures, dealing with problems ranging from the drug traffic and the control of drinking saloons to the disposal of the property of enemy aliens, to be taken and put into effective operation. Very many matters, such as these, are not adequately provided for in the civil code, which has remained unaltered since 1914, and therefore takes no cognizance of many problems, such as the drug evil, which have arisen during the last nine years.

Preparing for Elections
Meanwhile the various political parties are busily preparing for the parliamentary elections in the autumn. The Zaghlul Party is already the most active of the three groups which constitute all that there is of importance in Egyptian party politics. The other two parties are the Liberal Constitutionalists, consisting chiefly of members of the land-owning and wealthier classes, and the Nationalist Party, a small band of extremists of little real importance, but who occupy a much more prominent position in local politics than their numbers or influence would seem to justify, simply because their party is directly descended from

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FRANCE TO ACT IMMEDIATELY
ON WASHINGTON NAVAL ACCORDChamber to Be Asked to Put on Agenda at Once
Guernier Report Favoring Ratification

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 5.—Every effort is being made to bring the Washington naval accord before the Chamber of Deputies before the present session ends. Within a week there will probably be a parliamentary recess and therefore it is necessary to act quickly if again ratification is not to be postponed.

The Commission on Foreign Affairs has decided to ask the Chamber, in full accord with Raymond Poincaré, to put the report of M. Guernier on the agenda immediately. This report concludes in favor of a ratifying vote. It suggests a law with only one article reading as follows:

The Government of the Republic is authorized to ratify as effective until Dec. 31, 1936, the treaty signed in Washington on Feb. 6, 1922, and having for its title 'a treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan limiting naval armament.'

In M. Guernier's report, the treaty is described as singularly inefficient in respect of abolition of the right of

capture and freedom of the seas, but it nevertheless contains enough to merit French adhesion and registers humanitarian progress. It may be that, although ratification as such will be unconditional, the French will make an interpretative declaration to the effect that nothing in the treaty shall be taken as limiting the French right to construct submarines.

Moreover, France will be entitled to take advantage of the time limit.

Raymond Poincaré has already signed a letter which is incorporated in the report to the Chamber. It will be regarded as authoritative. It is intended to exclude submarines and light vessels from international legislation.

M. Poincaré says that the percentage for warships and so forth, given each power, does not indicate the respective response of the maritime interest of those powers and cannot be extended to other naval categories not explicitly mentioned.

French naval policy is thus definitely oriented toward building submarines, just as military attention is turned toward airplanes.

FRAUDS CHARGED
IN TURKISH VOTEAnti-Kemalists Allege Persecution—Boycott Closes Many
Greek Shops

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, July 5.—The Turkish opposition complains of the alleged despotic methods used by the Kemalists in the elections just completed. The ballots were falsified and opponents persecuted, threatened and jailed, it is said, during the election operations. It is impossible to offer Assembly seats to other elements than the Turks.

It will represent rather a conglomeration, whose disintegration should come easily, owing to a lack of affinity, giving birth to diverse factions. Political perception among the Kemalists is widely wanting. They have previously adhered to Kemal's program because of sentimentality and petty considerations.

The Turkish papers boastingly give a list of 485 Greek shops lately closed in Constantinople chiefly owing to a strict Turkish boycott. The Turks are urged to persevere in the economic persecution which, it is believed, will bring about the ultimate destruction and expulsion from Constantinople of the Greeks.

The last indignity put by the Turks upon the orthodox church was that of sending to the Patriarch a writ demanding him to appear before a Turkish court to be tried on a libel charge brought against him by a ring leader, Damandis. The Patriarch refused to appear. He is leaving for Athens on an American or English destroyer.

Constitution reigns among the Greeks in Constantinople. The Greek and Turkish delegates are declaring a total disappearance of their differences, and are urging the Allies to hasten a quicker conclusion of the discussions. Despite efforts aimed at peace and occasional optimistic declarations, no immediate solution is in sight. Judging from the development of the events in the Near East the Turks are arrogant. Mustafa Kemal's victory in the elections fortifies him. The Turkish press is stringent in demanding him to keep his word by working out his declared program to the last detail.

Concerned in keeping his block compact, Mustafa Kemal has managed his affairs to comply strictly

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RETALIATORY DUTY IMPOSED
ON FIR LOGS MAY BE REDUCEDInvestigation to Be Undertaken Upon Application of
Sixteen Companies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The retaliatory duty imposed on fir, spruce and cedar logs imported from Canada may be reduced as the result of an investigation to be undertaken by the United States Tariff Commission acting on the application of the Bloedel-Donovan timber mills of Seattle and 15 other companies.

Under the flexible tariff provisions of the Fordney-McCumber Law, the present duty of \$1 per 1000 board feet may be reduced by as much as 50 per cent, if the commission finds differences in cost of production in this country and Canada do not justify present rates. The point has been raised whether the commission has the right to apply the flexible provisions of the law in the case of a retaliatory duty, such as is placed on logs from Canada because of the export restrictions imposed by Canadian provinces.

To settle the dispute, a preliminary hearing will be held Aug. 3. The grounds upon which a reduction is asked are that it is unfair to companies having timber lands both in the United States and Canada to maintain a high duty on raw lumber while the finished lumber is free of duty. While the duty on fir, spruce and cedar logs was imposed as a retaliatory measure, it is contended by

advocates of reduction that under the provisions of the tariff law it may be considered in the same class as duties imposed to equalize foreign and domestic costs of production.

The duty imposed by the tariff law does not apply in case the country from which the logs are imported has no export restrictions. It is claimed that the present rates were secured under the guise of "retaliatory tariff" by west coast lumber companies owning timber lands only in this country and that the provision bears very heavily on those companies having lands in both countries. Paragraph 401 of the Tariff Law, which applies to logs, says:

Logs of fir, spruce, cedar, or western hemlock, \$1 per 1000 feet board measure: provided that any such class of logs cut from any particular class of lands shall be exempt from such duty if imported from any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government which has, at no time during the 12 months immediately preceding their importation into the United States, maintained any embargo, prohibition, or other restriction (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation or otherwise, directly or indirectly) upon the exportation of such class of logs from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government if cut from such class of lands.

FARMER-LABORITES
ATTEMPT TO STEM
TIDE OF RADICALISMResolution Offered at Convention
Repudiating Other Than
Lawful MethodsCommunists Had Gained Control
of the Machinery of
the Party

By GEORGE T. ODELL

CHICAGO, July 5.—In an eleven-hour effort to stem the tide of radicalism that has set in against them at the Labor convention here, the Farmer-Laborites from Illinois and some of the local Labor organizations brought in this morning a set of resolutions repudiating all groups who do not advocate "lawful means," or who "depend upon other weapons than the franchise, to bring about political changes."

This resolution, signed by representatives from every state, was sent to the resolutions committee. If that committee refuses to report the resolution, then it will be brought out on the floor and the battle will be joined. Upon the outcome depends whether the Farmer-Laborites shall bolt. The resolution is as follows:

We, the farm and labor representatives, accept the principle of political democracy as exemplified in the political structure of the United States; and any political movement must concern itself only with the relationship existing between the Government and the people. Constitutional political movements must operate through the legal institutions provided whereby changes in government and governmental policies may be effected; and

We, the farm and labor citizens assembled in this conference, believe that there exist such lawful and legal instrumentalities by and through which our legitimate aims can be achieved without recourse to other means than the ballot.

Be it resolved, That this conference of political groups representative of the political ambitions of the producers of the Nation, does most emphatically repudiate any political party or group which advocates other than lawful means, or which depends on other weapons than the franchise to bring about political change, and which is affiliated with, or which accepts, the leadership of either national or international political aggregations whose propaganda and doctrines justify the overthrow of the Government of the United States by other than strictly legal and constitutional methods.

Radicals Win Control
The Communists captured the machinery of the Farmer-Labor Party, which is a matter of considerable importance. This is the sole achievement in the first two days of the sessions, marked by turbulence among the thousand or more persons occupying the floor and gallery, which at times was like a free-for-all fight.

This convention, called to harmonize the differences of opinion on political and economic policy between the Farmer-Labor and farmer organizations kept the Labor and farmer organizations from taking a united stand in the past, has not seen a single moment of harmony during the two days. The nearest approach to order was a sort of armed truce maintained while committees were being nominated and elected. It seems inevitable that hostilities will be renewed when the committees on organization and resolutions report.

The success of the Communists, led by C. E. Ruthenberg, bids fair to be a

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STRIKE THREATENS
CANADIAN MINESCape Breton Coal Walk-Out
Said to Be Complete

SYDNEY, N. S., July 5.—Refusal of striking miners to allow transport of fuel to steam pumps will cause complete flooding of mines in Cape Breton, the largest in Canada. It is expected. Flooding of mines and fire in a coal bank of 165,000 tons are the problems now before authorities. Salvaging the coal is thought impossible.

Coal cars on sidings have been visited during the night and patent bottoms dropped out, dumping the coal upon the tracks. It will be long before these lines can be cleared.

Officials of the Dominion Coal Company and the British Empire Steel Corporation admitted the strike, called in protest against the presence of federal troops and provincial police, is 100 per cent effective.

Special trains are bringing troops from two military centers in the west, besides reinforcements for the special provincial foot and mounted police, being recruited as rapidly as possible.

OTTAWA, July 5 (Special).—The 8000 striking coal miners of Cape Breton Island have violated the Industrial Disputes Act, in the opinion of James Murdoch, Minister of Labor. Mr. Murdoch believes most people are under a misapprehension regarding the presence of the militia in the strike district. "It is the popular opinion," he said, "that the Dominion Government sent the troops to Sydney under the Militia Act. Commanding officers of militia districts are bound to furnish protection in areas where the local civil authorities call upon them to do so."

"That is what happened in Sydney. Officials of the Department of National Defense supported the opinion of the Minister of Labor that the troops must command in the strike area until the local authorities express a desire for their recall."

Baltic Dispute Revives

Settlement of Memel Problem, It Is
Said, Will Remove From International
Politics One of the Dangerous
Spots of EuropeSTATUS OF MEMEL
DEBATED IN FRANCECouncil of Ambassadors Tries to
Elaborate Constitution for
Disputed Town

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 5.—Pourparlers relating to the status of Memel are proceeding at the Quai d'Orsay. The Council of Ambassadors is endeavoring to elaborate a constitution for the disputed town. (It is expected that the negotiations will last a fortnight. The Lithuanian Premier, M. E. Galvanuskas, is attending as is a representative of the town. It is rumored that the Poles are making trouble, but nothing of this is known here. If there is any intention to decline the conditions of Memel's attribution to Lithuania it is not manifested in the Council of Ambassadors. Indeed it is difficult to see how it can be manifested. Therefore, for the present, it

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Editorials

DECLINE IN COAL PRODUCTION AFTER AUG. 31 PREDICTED

Massachusetts Committee Makes Special Report After Tour of Pennsylvania Fields

Present indications are that after Aug. 31 there will be a decline, if not an actual stoppage, of operations in the production of coal, declares the recess coal investigating committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in a special report made today following the return of the committee from a tour of the Pennsylvania fields and conferences with operators, miners and federal officials.

This conclusion is reached by the committee in view of the apparent breadth of the breach between the miners in their wage demands and the operators, who contend that a decrease rather than an increase is in order. Both sides, it is said, believe that if there is a cessation of operations the tieup will not be as long as that of last year. Federal officials, the committee reports, view the situation with concern, and declare that every effort will be made to check a cessation.

If production declines after Sept. 1, the report continues, the people of Massachusetts will have to depend in part on substitutes to keep their homes warm. The committee says that it has become impressed with the fact that the question of substitutes is rapidly becoming a paramount one with respect to the Massachusetts fuel supply. It will, therefore, give particular study to the problem and has already looked into the possibility of obtaining screened and sized bituminous coal.

Mutual Accommodation Required
As to production, the committee says that it has been greater during the early months of the present year than in any similar period in the history of the industry. To meet the demand, however, a substantially continuous production is required. The committee cites the demands of the miners as adopted June 29, at the tri-state district convention, and reports a disinclination on the part of the operators to accept them. The committee states:

Much will depend on whether a majority of the officers of the United Mine Workers can hold their men, or whether a radical group, led by Rinaldo Cappellini, recently elected president of District 1, which comprises 70,000 members, will control the organization. Much will also depend on whether the operators and the representatives of the miners meet without delay in joint conference for the purpose of collective bargaining, and whether their meetings are conducted in a spirit of mutual accommodation, at all times mindful of the public interest. If both sides take up the issues in this spirit there will be no strike; the public will suffer no hardship, and operators and miners alike will benefit by continuity of production.

Based upon the distribution figures for the last five years, the committee finds, Massachusetts is slightly ahead of its average receipts. As to the actual situation, however, the committee points out that in the year between April and April, 1921 and 1922, Massachusetts received 5,243,415 tons of coal. If receipts during June, July and August this year are at a rate equal to April and May, 1,500,000 more tons can be expected. In the light of this the report adds:

Adding the stock on hand on April 1, 1922, 151,887 tons, to the receipts for April and May of 1,015,955 tons, and the expected receipts for June, July and August of 1,500,000 tons, brings the total of 2,677,842 tons as the probable supply on hand in Massachusetts at the time of the expiration of the wage contract between the operators and miners. It will be seen that this supply will represent barely one-half of the minimum requirements of the State for the winter months.

Contact With Operators Should Help
One suggestion made by the committee is for consumers to order one or two tons of steam-size coal to use for mixing with domestic size and for banking fires at night. This, it is pointed out, will result in lowering costs and at the same time release more of the domestic size.

Having received protests against the "pure coal" law passed by the last Legislature, the committee made extensive inquiry into the truth of charges that the law was preventing shipments into Massachusetts. The committee found no evidence of the truth of these statements. It reports one company operator as declaring that it is a sad commentary on the State of Pennsylvania for allowing a situation to arise under which a sister state should have to pass such a law for its own protection.

In conclusion, the report says: The committee expresses the hope that both operators and miners will recognize the importance of meeting together in friendly interchange of views, never forgetting the duty they owe to the great public whom they serve. The committee is "closely watching" developments and will keep the public informed of the situation from time to time. It believes that its personal contact with the operators will result in obtaining maximum shipments of anthracite during the period before the expiration of the wage contract between the operators and miners, and that Massachusetts will be in a much better position to face any emergency as a result of its efforts.

HALF OF STATE'S TEACHERS ON ROLL

Rhode Island College Summer Courses Open

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5 (Special)—It is announced that more than 50 per cent of the public school teachers in this State have been enrolled in the special summer school courses, now starting here at the Rhode Island College of Education. The number when enrollment is completed in all the courses yet to start, will, it is expected, surpass the number last year, which was astonishingly high.

In a circular issued by the trustees and faculty the situation is summarized by this sentence: "The increasing

desire for further study along professional lines is one of the hopeful signs of the times." The school day has been lengthened this year to permit teachers to make a wider selection of courses. Classes begin at 9:20 and end at 3:30. This enables teachers in distant communities, who cannot reach Providence during the school year in time for sessions in the extension courses, to improve their knowledge and qualify by credits given in the summer school for advanced pay grades. The courses are open only to teachers preparing for teaching in Rhode Island.

The Henry Barnard School, the graded school within the college, remains in session in four rooms to provide observation and demonstration work for the students in the summer school. It is the Henry Barnard School which will occupy the new \$400,000 building to be built at the college.

CABLE COMPANY DENIED \$100,000

America Not to Pay for Bryan Wartime Messages

HARTFORD, Conn., July 5 (AP)—Efforts to obtain payment from the United States Government for 67,000 cablegrams which William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, sent to Europe through Connecticut at the beginning of the World War, have failed in a dispute between the State of Connecticut and the cable company, over taxes claimed by the State on account of 137 miles of cable which passes through Connecticut in connecting New York City with Boston, France.

The hearing was not public, but permission to examine a stenographic report of it was readily granted. Although the controversy between the State and cable company has been going on for several years, it was not until Tuesday that the situation became publicly known through the arbitrary levy of a state tax of \$1,734.34 against the company to cover the past calendar year.

The Bryan cablegrams, most of them looking up American citizens in the war zone, cost the cable company about \$100,000. C. P. A. Boulton, counsel for the company, told the state board of finance that the state board, Mr. Boulton said that Robert Lansing, Mr. Bryan's successor as Secretary of State, agreed with the cable company that Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island "would be doing a nice thing" if they refrained from laying taxes on the transmission line passing through those states, particularly in view of the free service extended to the United States, which saves about \$100,000 a year ordinarily to the Government.

MOTOR LINER DUE IN BOSTON JULY 20

Rheinland Is Equipped With Submarine Engines

Equipped with internal combustion engines, built for war use in German submarines and now turned to the benefit of commerce, the Rheinland of the Hamburg-American Line is en route to Boston from Hamburg, due to arrive July 20 or 21. This vessel is one of three motorships built for the line and in which have been installed high-speed engines constructed by the machine works at Augsburg, Bavaria. The American-Hawaiian Line is acting as local agent.

The engines, a new type for commercial ocean carriers, are equipped with reduction gearing and provide a unique method of propulsion that has thus far proven satisfactory to the vessel owners. They make possible a considerable saving in weight and also a great saving in space. The two main engines are of the four-cycle type and each consists of 10 cylinders 20 1/2 inches in diameter and with a 20 1/2 inch stroke. The number of revolutions, which was to have been 390 for submarine propulsion, is reduced to 230, giving a piston speed of 13.3 per second and 1650 shaft horsepower for the engine. The reduction gears bring the propeller revolutions down to 85 per minute. By means of special apparatus, the twisting movements of the shaft, before and after the reduction gears, have been measured photographically. The measurements revealed a high degree of uniformity of twisting movement in the shaft and a satisfactory performance throughout, according to local agents of the Hamburg-American Line.

EXPLORATION WORK DISCUSSED IN LONDON

LONDON, June 15—The activities of the Royal Geographical Society during 1922 were outlined by its president, the Earl of Ronaldshay, at the society's anniversary general meeting recently. Lord Ronaldshay said the constant work of exploration was due to the restless urge spurring man on in an endless quest for truth and knowledge.

The two main events of the year were the Mount Everest Expedition and Sir Ernest Shackleton's voyage in the Quest. This latter actually set out in the autumn of 1921. Papers had been read before the society dealing with expeditions to Kilimanjaro, Mt. Mufumbiro, and the Bah-el-Ghazal in Lower Egypt; to Chinese Tibet, and General Pereira's remarkable journey on foot from China to India, via Lhasa.

Major Blake described his air flight to Calcutta, and Mr. Crawford showed what could be done from the air to aid air survey and archaeology.

RAILROAD REPORT MEETS OBJECTIONS

New Hampshire Sentiment Lined Up Against Two Features of Reorganization Plan

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 5 (Special)—New Hampshire public sentiment is strongly against two features of the New England railroad report providing for a solution of the railroad reorganization problem. One is the proposed union of Boston & Maine with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The other is the proposed remission of taxes upon railroad property which falls to earn its operating expenses and fixed charges.

The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed by members of the railroad committee themselves, as well as by leaders in the state government, that little expectation is entertained that New Hampshire will ever accept these features of the plan.

The factor that will militate against any consolidation with the New Hampshire railroad on the part of the New Hampshire lines is the experience of the so-called Mellen plan whose results were disastrous for New Hampshire interests, both public and investors.

"The joining together of two financially weak, but substantially bankrupt, railroads, can never in the very nature of things produce a financially strong railroad system," says the Manchester Union in its lead editorial Tuesday. "You don't make a rotten staff stronger by leaning upon it by tying it to another rotten staff."

On the question of taxation, the Union says: "We are unreservedly opposed to those recommendations which involve remission of taxes by states, counties and towns, interest on fixed charges is not earned, and guarantee of interest on new securities by the respective states and the substitution of state-controlled for privately controlled management."

Gov. Fred H. Brown was the only New England executive who did not attend the Maine conference of New England governors, but it is well known that his attitude is not in sympathy with any tax remission scheme. "Who is going to pay these taxes that the railroads are to be relieved of?" inquires one of the newspapers of the country press. "The farmers, manufacturers and realty owners will pay. They are already overtaxed."

BOSTON DEALERS BUY WELSH COAL

City Obtains Anthracite at Less Than American Price

British anthracite coal is being purchased in substantial quantities, to be shipped here and distributed at retail to householders and others. Several cargoes are now en route. The first shipment, 5488 tons, arrived a few days ago on the Greek steamer Meropi, and consisted of "big vein nut and colored anthracite." During the latter of 1922, heavy shipments of British bituminous coal were brought to Boston, but comparatively little Welsh anthracite. The few cargoes that have arrived this year were mostly bituminous.

The city of Boston purchased 2000 tons of Welsh anthracite for use in schools and other buildings at \$14.40 per ton, a few days ago, which price is 35 to 40 cents lower than any Pennsylvania anthracite that could be obtained. Last Friday, the city advertised to open bids for supplying 5000 tons anthracite coal to be delivered throughout the year. Not one bid was received. Dealers say they are too uncertain of future prices, in view of the possible strike, to contract ahead for deliveries at any specified rate.

Spot Pennsylvania coal was offered the city for \$14.75 per ton. The regular retail price of the Welsh anthracite is quoted at \$15 per ton, delivered. Dealers say that the Welsh coal is lower in ash, contains less clinkers, and is otherwise more satisfactory than the Pennsylvania anthracite. It is also stated that this coal is the highest grade of its kind and superior to most of the coal imported last fall.

ROSES TO BE FEATURE OF BOSTON EXHIBITION

The July exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to be held in Horticultural Hall next Saturday and Sunday, will be devoted principally to exhibits of ramblers and other roses, small fruits, and vegetables.

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ables. There will be also exhibits of wild flowers and other seasonal flowering plants. The exhibition will be open Saturday from 12 p. m. to 9 p. m. and Sunday from 1 to 9 p. m. On each afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a lecture on small fruit culture will be given by William N. Craig of Weymouth.

MAYOR WOULD OUST CLERK READ

Boston Chief Executive Charges Cutting of Declaration of Independence

Removal of Charles F. Read, clerk and treasurer of the Bostonian Society and custodian of the Old State House in Boston, from these positions was today requested of Grenville H. Norcross, president, and members of the organization by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, on the ground that Clerk Read had handed Charles C. Dogan, a Boston high school pupil, a copy of the Declaration of Independence with some passages marked, the reading of which, it was indicated might be dispensed with if time pressed at the Independence Day exercises at the Old State House yesterday.

At the same time, Mayor Curley directed J. Philip O'Connell, director of public celebrations, to notify Clerk Read that he had been "removed" from the position of historical adviser of public celebrations for the city.

Mayor Curley, in his letter to President Norcross of the historical society, said that he had no knowledge of what passages Mr. Read had suggested might be omitted in the reading of the Declaration from the balcony of the Old State House until Mr. Dogan handed him the paper. The Mayor said that he had promptly directed the high school boy to deliver the Declaration of Independence entire, adding:

"The copy as submitted to the boy by the secretary-treasurer, if read as outlined and pencilled, would not only be valueless but meaningless, as substantially every derogatory reference made to Great Britain in the Declaration of 'Who is going to pay these taxes that the railroads are to be relieved of?' inquires one of the newspapers of the country press. 'The farmers, manufacturers and realty owners will pay. They are already overtaxed.'"

"If the railroad cannot pay expenses because of too much overhead, bad management, lack of business or for any other reason, why doesn't it go into bankruptcy, the same as the rest of us would have to do? Then with fixed charges reduced, it could operate on a different basis. Why should the farmers and other taxpayers be asked to pay the railroad's taxes for it, in order to furnish the railroad with money enough to pay its enormous interest charges to the banking world?"

On the other hand, the New Hampshire committee on the railroad committee, most of which are presidents or directors of banks, heartily favor the tax remission plan. But they do not, for the most part, favor union with the New Haven.

The Independence Day official exercises in Boston were carried out as planned and the day was characterized by less noise and more thoughtful patriotism. Parades in East Boston and Dorchester and the municipal display of fireworks on Boston Common, in addition to the morning exercises at the Old State House and Faneuil Hall, were the outstanding features of the day.

CANADIAN CLAY TESTED

VICTORIA, B. C., June 29—Tests of ceramic clay resources in British Columbia are being planned this summer by the British Columbia Government. The tests will be made under the auspices of the Department of Education and the Department of Industries. There are many varieties of clays in British Columbia and some are reported to be particularly suited to the manufacture of high class pottery ware.

OFFICERS GO TO CANADA
OTTAWA, Ont., June 30—A large number of British officers and men of other ranks in India, and also civil servants, who have been demobilized in that country, will come to Canada to reside, according to Col. Robert Innes, director of agriculture, department of soldiers' civil re-establishment. At least 40 former officers will arrive this summer, a further 100 will follow next spring, and others later.

SCHOOLS' WARNINGS OF FAILURE DECRIED

Shirley Superintendent Says Assurance of Success Aids "Backward" Boys

Declaring that the effect of having failure constantly impressed upon him while in the public schools accentuates rather than solves the problem of the slow student, George P. Campbell, superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, contrasts with this the results obtained by aiding the boys in their problems in a positive and constructive way.

The school is a state institution to which the authorities send backward boys. General apathy and lack of ambition is noted in these boys, Mr. Campbell said, in a report to the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare today. Each individual case, he added, revealed that this attitude is the result of the constant failure of the boy before commitment.

"Perhaps the most important source of this failure has been contact with the public school system. About 60 per cent of the boys committed this year have not satisfactorily finished the sixth grade. Under the law they must remain in school until 14 years of age, or until 16 if they have not completed the sixth grade.

"It should not be difficult to imagine, when one considers the importance of school contact in the early life of the boy, what the effect must be of having borne in on him constantly through the months and years the fact of his inferiority. Failure in school work soon brings failure in conduct, then truancy, and the stage is all set for a delinquent career."

"By so placing the boys in the school that their tasks shall be within the limit of their capacities, the development of their whole personalities, under the influence of success in work or in play, is in many cases astounding."

"Even in academic work, when this is kept within their grasp, there is quite as much interest as one finds in the average boy in the public school. It may be true, that many of our boys do well, after leaving school, solely because they have tasted, while here, the joy of succeeding and the confidence that comes with success."

SUMMER CLASSES REGISTER AT B. U.

Preliminary Enrollment Much Greater Than in 1922

Registration for the Boston University summer session began this morning at the College of Liberal Arts building, corner of Boylston and Essex streets. Since the number of preliminary registrations show an increase of nearly 50 per cent over last year's figure, a record enrollment is expected. Classes will begin on Friday morning and will continue for seven weeks.

William M. Warren, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, and Prof. Alexander H. Rice, director of the summer session, will welcome the new students at the first assembly on next Tuesday in Jacob Sleeper Hall. Assemblies will be held every Tuesday throughout the session, and will include organized recitals and concerts under the direction of Prof. John P. Marshall, head of the department of music.

The courses in the English department, which has been greatly enlarged this year, have a large preliminary registration, including the course in the appreciation of poetry and the technique of verse, offered by Prof. Robert M. Gay of Simmons College; the development of the English language, by Prof. Marshall L. Perrin of Boston University College of Liberal Arts and the teaching of high school English by Prof. William L. Corbin of Boston University College of Secretarial Science.

A course is offered under the department of architecture in Egyptian art and architecture, given by Frank Chouteau Brown, Boston architect and a member of the Boston University faculty. A course in contemporary

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French civilization is to be given by Prof. Samuel Waxman of Boston University College of Liberal Arts, who has been in France for the past year. The faculty of the Boston University summer session this year numbers 65, and 137 courses are offered under the authority of five departments of the university.

PLEA TO AMHERST LIBERALS IS ISSUED

Alumni Urged to Rally by Brooklyn Man

AMHERST, Mass., July 5 (Special)—Alumni of Amherst College in many places are receiving letters in printed form, addressed to "Amherst Liberals" and signed by Frederick J. Pohl, class of 1911, Amherst, of Brooklyn, N. Y., calling for a rally of liberal-minded alumni who are not willing to permit liberalism in Amherst to expire.

"Those who deny there is an issue between conservatism and liberalism at Amherst must bring it about that liberals lost from the faculty are replaced by liberals, as unmistakable as those who have resigned," declares the writer.

He defines Amherst's much-debated liberalism to mean, "first open-mindedness to all ideas, reactionary as well as radical, radical as well as reactionary; and second, control of the educational process by college by educational experts, without interference by professional money makers."

"Some of us," the letter begins, "feel that Amherst has ceased to be a liberal college. She may continue to be liberal, but if she wishes to be known as such she must bestir herself to prove it. Which way will she go, down to smug conservatism, or on to new leadership in liberal thinking? This is the question the educational world is asking. It is a question which we Amherst men must answer."

He calls for a struggle "if necessary as a minority against a majority" within the college to restore liberal leadership.

"If an organization of Amherst liberals is to be effected," he asks alumni, "what suggestions have you as to the purposes for which it should strive and the methods it should use?"

LIVERPOOL TO OPEN CATHEDRAL IN 1924

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22—The great new cathedral at Liverpool is to have its first completed portion finished for consecration on July 19, 1924, the twentieth anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone by King Edward. The cathedral is being erected on St. James's Mount, one of the most commanding sites in the city. When completed it will be the largest in the country, and the most important ecclesiastical building erected in England since the days of Christopher Wren.

The building is 100 feet longer than St. Paul's and 111 feet longer than Westminster Abbey, and will cost \$2,000,000 to complete.

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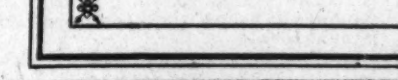
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TELEPHONE PICKETS TO BE INCREASED

Continuous Watch Over Exchanges, Night and Day, Is Now Projected

Detailed plans for continuous picketing of New England telephone exchanges were drawn up this morning at a meeting of the striking telephone operators at Lorimer Hall.

Temple. A thousand pickets will be organized before the end of the day, it was asserted by strike leaders, assigned to three and four-hour day shifts.

Picketing was going on before the Boston exchanges today, but without disturbance. Edward F. McGrady, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, who has been sent from Washington by Samuel Gompers to assist in the direction of the strike, will speak tomorrow night at a special meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union, of which he was formerly the head. On the Fourth, Mr. McGrady addressed the strikers in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple.

The vote of the Taxi Drivers' Union as to whether it would strike if its members were compelled to carry non-union telephone operators to and from the exchanges will be announced this afternoon.

Strike leaders assert that service in Providence, Springfield, Worcester, and Lawrence is completely overthrown, but officials of the company say that the quotas at these exchanges are being increased daily and that among the new operators are returning strikers. The telephone company says also that the quotas in the Boston exchanges are practically normal, although the service is not up to standard as yet, as many of the operators are new.

TRANSFER TAX RECEIPTS
ALBANY, N. Y., July 5—Stock transfer tax collections for June totaled \$598,322 and for the fiscal year ended June 30 were \$8,575,220.

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AGRARIAN AND SUBSOIL ISSUES PROLONG RECOGNITION PARLEY

American and Mexican Conferees Discuss Definition and Applicability of "Due Process of Law"

By CLARENCE A. DE LIMA
MEXICO CITY, June 25 (Special Correspondence).—Individuals must be permitted to enjoy their property; vested rights must be recognized and not interfered with, except under police power; and no property must be confiscated without due process of law. This is the keynote of the discussions between the American and Mexican delegates and from these fundamentals the American commissioners have refused to swerve since the conference started a month and a half ago. What constitutes the terms "due process of law," "property," "police power," "vested rights" is being argued, and the reason for the prolongation of the conferences over and above the time expected that they would last, is because, as one of the delegates mentioned, these terms are being discussed thoroughly in the earnest attempt to harmonize the American delegates' opinions with those of the Mexicans.

The discussions hedge back and forth between the agrarian and subsoil issues, and in main they have assumed a legal character. Due process of law in Mexico is a long and drawn out proceeding. Due process of law where it applies to the expropriation of lands, which process the American delegates stipulate must be strictly complied with as a prerequisite to recognition, is not as simple a matter as is generally believed. It is popularly said that if the Mexican Government would agree to subdivide properties according to its own lands and make due compensation and conform furthermore to Article 14 of its Constitution which says that "no law shall be given retroactive effect to the prejudice of any person whatsoever . . . and no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, property, possessions or rights without due process of law . . . there would be no need to hold further conferences and recognition could be extended without delay.

"Ejidos" decreed in 1567
Far back in the sixteenth century, when Mexico was called the New Spain, the Marques de Valdes, Count of Santisteban, decreed on the 26th of May, 1567, that to each Indian village should be given 500 varas of land, "in all four directions of the wind." Thus were the "ejidos" or commons established in the Western Hemisphere. The number of ejidos, their location and allotment suffered various changes in the course of years, but since that date, four centuries ago, Mexico and the Mexicans have been accustomed to see every village, settlement or town with its share of communal land. These ejidos, which were divided by villagers in common, an administrative board being elected, much the same as is being done today, whose function was to supply the Indians with seed and implements and assist them in the harvesting and disposal of their crops. Each Indian was entitled to the full products of his harvests, but was taxed by the board in accordance with the amount of land he took to cultivate, and in case of his removal to another town, the village board granted to another family the right to the land. The ejidos were exempted from taxation and, according to the old Constitution of 1857, could not be acquired by public corporations, individuals or the church.

With the gradual cultivation of the soil on a large scale and the acquisition of huge tracts of land, both for grazing and agricultural purposes and powerful hacendados, the ejidos in many instances practically disappeared and the Indians despoiled of their ancient rights by unscrupulous politicians, who sold out these rights to the big land owners for favors and promotions. To restore the ejidos, the present Administration is willing to go into debt up to 50,000,000 of pesos and has authorized what it terms a national agrarian debt for this amount.

Bond Issues Held Valueless
To indemnify the owners of properties taken over for ejidos, the Government proposes to regulate the issue and amortization of bonds to meet the agrarian debt, to emit five bond issues, each emission varying from 5,000,000 to 2,000,000 pesos, to meet the needs of the Government in the process of public expropriation. The bonds are for 20 years, bearing 5 per cent interest, to which the holders are entitled to collect in specie or if they choose use the coupons in payment of taxes. As the Government has not the funds where with to back the bond issues they have no market value whatsoever. But this has not prevented the Commission Agraria from going ahead and seizing large tracts of haciendas and giving them to the villages as ejidos.

The question now is put by the Mexican delegates, what constitutes confiscation and what constitutes the right of the Nation to restore a privilege established four centuries ago, which never died out entirely but was crushed by force? In carrying out its agrarian program and restoring the ejidos, is the Government bound to make full reparation or has it the right to consider it a national debt? Mexico is asking these questions of the American delegates and before they give a definite answer they are

asking for statistics and other data which will enable them to get a full grasp of the history and legislation of Mexico's agrarian problem.

As to properties taken over for public utility or confiscated by individuals operating under the name of the Agrarian Commission, the Government through its delegates has assured the American commissioners that these properties will either be restored or indemnification paid. In reality but few Americans have suffered. The point taken, however, by the American delegates is not one of the individual American claim but rather the international aspect and the infringement of international law.

Subsoil Dispute
Since the birth of the new Mexican Constitution of May, 1917, which superseded that of 1857, the question of subsoil rights has been the most troublesome international problem in the Mexican situation. During the administration of President Carranza numerous decrees pertaining to the regulation of the petroleum industry were issued, which raised a storm of protest and nearly brought about international difficulties. These decrees were declared void by a new one promulgated by President Obregon two years ago, and the situation was furthermore eased by the conferences between Adolfo de la Huerta, Secretary of the Treasury, and representatives of the oil companies.

Test cases brought before the Supreme Court which resulted in favorable decisions for the oil interests also helped to alleviate a tense state of affairs. Subsoil rights, however, is not a settled issue, and is therefore under consideration by the delegates to the pre-recognition conference. The action of the lower house on the proposed bill to regulate that part of Article 27 governing subsoil privileges and rights has intensified interest and brought the issue to international attention.

Here, as in its defense of its agrarian program, the Mexican delegates in explaining that section of Article 27 pertaining to subsoil rights which reads: "In the Nation is vested direct ownership of all minerals . . . petroleum and hydrocarbons, solid, liquid and gaseous . . ." have had to go back to the time when Mexico was under the domination of the Spaniards and its laws formulated according to those of the Old World. According to the old mining laws of Mexico, it was declared that the mines were so vested in the King of Spain that they did not pass in his grant of land. By a law of King Alfonso XI, all mines, silver and gold and other metals, were declared to be property of the Crown and no one allowed to work them except by special license or grant. Later on, the law was modified to allow persons to work all mines but making it obligatory for them to retain only one-third of the net produce, the remainder to be rendered the King.

Oil Men's Contentment
In 1909, a new mining law was promulgated which went into effect Jan. 1, 1920, and which declares that in the Nation is direct ownership of "ore bodies of all inorganic substances which in veins in blankets, or in masses of whatsoever form constitute deposits the composition of which is distinct from that of country rock, silver, copper . . ." In Article 2 of the same code the owner of the soil gets exclusive property of "Ore bodies or deposits of mineral combustibles . . ." This mining code it is contended by the oil interests and others changed the law as to coal and oil deposits in that they excepted these products from the ownership of the State. To put into effect the provisions of Article 27 of the new constitution, would be to make the article retroactive and confiscatory of rights perfected and vested prior to its promulgation.

This narrows the contention of subsoil rights to oil and coal. As the coal industry in Mexico is but beginning to pick up again, the only rich coal mines under operation in the State of Coahuila being practically ruined during the revolution, and the production of oil being Mexico's chief industry, the contention has been fought by the oil companies alone and single handed. In their favor they have the decisions of the Supreme Court and the moral support of the administration. Against them they have Congress and those groups that rally around the framers of the new constitution.

In the discussions of this subject the

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Mexican delegates to support their contention are often quoted as citing comparisons of cases decided in the United States in regard to minerals under statutes or grants analogous to the Mexican mining laws as well as citing English laws. The Mexicans use as one of their strongest arguments, that oil is not a stationary wealth, and therefore cannot, under any consideration be held as a part of the rights granted the owner of the surface under the law of 1909.

FIVE DEPORTEES FOUND GUILTY

Art O'Brien Sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment

By GEORGE T. ODELL

LONDON, July 5.—Art O'Brien and five of the six other Irish deportees yesterday were found guilty of seditious conspiracy at the Old Bailey and sentenced. Sean O'Mahoney was found not guilty and discharged. O'Brien, president, and McGrath, secretary, of the Irish Self-Determination League were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, the others for one year.

Sir Douglas Hogg, the Attorney-General, explained why these men were tried now rather than in March, when first apprehended. At that time the conspiracy was in full swing and assuming formidable proportions. The Free State could not get ahead with putting down the insurrection as long as reinforcements of one kind or another were being kept pouring in from England. Therefore the Free State requested those implicated to be arrested.

The evidence indicated, he said, that they could have been tried for felony and treason but as many of them were friends of members of the Free State Government it was not desired to do that. The purpose could be accomplished if they were interned for a while, which was done, although they were later released. The wisdom of the course was shown in the fact that by May 24 the Irish Republican movement collapsed. However, they could not allow the ring leaders at large to pick up the threads and weave the conspiracy afresh, so they were rearrested after being liberated from internment and put on trial.

During the trial was brought out in the testimony of McGrath that while at an internment camp they had been unknown to the authorities a series of lectures on military matters, bombs and other explosives.

Mr. Justice Swift, in sentencing the prisoners, said they were found guilty of a serious crime against the laws of the country.

A crowd of Irish sympathizers gathered outside the court building and cheered the prisoners as they were being driven away.

Italy suppresses
two ministries

By Special Cable

ROME, July 5.—The Cabinet today decided upon the suppression of two ministerial departments, those of agriculture and industry and commerce, and the formation of a new one, the "Ministry of National Economy." Signors De Capitani and Rossi, ministers of the suppressed departments, tendered their resignations. A new Minister, Signor Moiet, was appointed.

The returning ministers belong to the Liberal Party and Benito Mussolini's Government remains constituted almost entirely of Fascist ministers.

LEOPOLDVILLE NOW
CAPITAL OF CONGO

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, July 5.—The King last night signed an agreement transferring the capital of the Belgian Congo from Boma to Leopoldville.

The Belgian colony celebrated with much solemnity the twenty-fifth anniversary of the inauguration of the Congo railway from Matadi to Stanleyville. It was the explorer Stanley who pointed out to Leopold II that the colonization of the immense territories watered by the Congo and its tributaries would only be a success if a railway were established between Matadi and Stanleyville.

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I. C. C. RAIL VALUATION HEARINGS, OPENING TODAY, HELD IMPORTANT

Carriers to Adhere to "Replacement Cost" Method—
National Conference to Demand "Prudent Investment"

By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Inquiry discloses that a majority of the Interstate Commerce Commission consider that hearings to begin Thursday on the method of valuing railroad properties will be among the most important ever undertaken by that body. The possibilities are so far reaching that the results actually may touch the pockets of every American citizen. At these hearings the full commission will be in attendance. Ordinarily the commission divides itself into sections for the purpose of holding hearings, and the importance it attaches to the valuation question can be judged by the upsetting of the usual procedure.

The question of the method employed in fixing the valuation of railroads, it will be remembered, was raised by the conference called by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, which met in Chicago May 25. Present at the conference were the governors of several states, John F. Hyland, Mayor of New York, William Jennings Bryan and other prominent men to the number of 300. It was decided to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to reject the method of fixing the valuation of railroad property at its replacement cost and to adopt the plan of arriving at the original prudent investment cost. It was decided also that in the event the commission could not be induced to make the change, that legal steps be taken to compel it to do so.

Advantage in Publicity
The commission is fully prepared to defend the methods that it has been employing to arrive at railroad valuations, but at the same time several members of that body feel that those methods are not entirely justifiable, and other members are agreed that it will be of great advantage to have the whole subject ventilated at public hearings before the work of making a final report to Congress begins.

It is admitted privately by at least half the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission that all during the time the valuation has been in progress, and especially since the enactment of the Esch-Cummins Act, the commission has been under the severest sort of pressure from the railroads to use replacement costs as the basis of fixing physical valuations. It is natural, of course, that the railroad managers should have asked for a method that will give the highest possible valuation to their properties upon which under the Esch-Cummins Act they are entitled to have rates that will return a net income of 5 1/2 per cent.

I. C. C. to Be Tribunal
So far, no organized group has appeared to combat the procedure urged by the railroads, and the commission has not only had to act as a judicial tribunal in reviewing these matters, but has also been obliged to occupy the position as counsel for the taxpayers and railroad patrons. The application for hearings by the National Conference on Valuation of American Railroads, therefore, has given to the commission an opportunity to sit as a judicial body to decide the value of the arguments on

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TUNIS NATIONALITY PROBLEM SOLVED

Moroccan Question, However,
Still Unsettled

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 5.—An exchange of notes between Marquess Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Count de Saint Aulaire, the French Ambassador in London, relative to the nationality of British subjects in Tunis and the French zone of Morocco, was published today as a White Paper.

Marquess Curzon on May 24 requested an undertaking by the French Government that arrangements be made by them before Jan. 1, 1924, by which a British national born in Tunis of a British national, who was himself born there, shall be entitled to decline French nationality. This right, however, was not to be extended to succeeding generations.

"I understand," said Marquess Curzon, "from your excellency that a child born in Tunis of a British national born elsewhere than in Tunis is not claimed by your Government to possess French nationality and that French nationality will not be imposed on any British national born in Tunis before Nov. 8, 1921, without an opportunity being afforded him to decline it. I should be glad to receive from you at the same time assurance that no attempt will be made to impose Tunisian nationality, instead of French nationality, on British nationals in Tunis."

Count de Saint Aulaire, on the same date, replied, agreeing to the proposals, and stating that the necessary measures would be taken in good time.

This result which follows on the advisory opinion given last fall by the World's Court at The Hague leaves the Moroccan portion of the problem still unsolved.

STAMP EXERT SAILS
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5.—Eugene Klein of Philadelphia, official expert of the American Philatelic Society, sailed today on the Finland to attend the fourth international postage stamp exhibition in Vienna, Sept. 1 to 9. The countries represented will be the United States, England, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, Italy and Switzerland. Among the world famous collections to be shown is the Rothschild collection of Vienna, valued at more than \$100,000, which contains a varied assortment of early stamps of Sicily.

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SUCCESS brings this sale. We find, 90 days after our opening, that we must have more room. August 1st the counter take charge. The space now occupied by the Detroit Automobile Club will be added to our Clothing Salon. The cabinets must be cleared. For quick clearance we've cut the price 25% on our fine clothing. It's your gain. Come!

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in Detroit

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NATURALIZATION CELEBRATIONS TO DIGNIFY CITIZENSHIP URGED

Mrs. Godfrey Outlines Plan Before N. E. A. Parley, Whereby Aliens Will See Honor in Franchise

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 (Staff Correspondence).—"Citizenship in the United States should be conferred upon an alien resident with the highest honor and dignity at the command of the Government," according to Mrs. Anne M. Godfrey, educational representative of the nationalization service, United States Department of Labor, who addressed a luncheon of the National Education Association's department of immigrant education here yesterday. Organized supervision of citizenship training was the subject which was before the department, and educators from the many parts of the country joined in the discussion of such work. Mrs. Godfrey continued:

No matter what other ceremonies are conducted by schools or civic organizations, there should be a brief ceremony at the actual time of naturalization. This is as necessary as the true relationship of the value of American citizenship to the native American as well as the man of foreign birth, and aids greatly in impressing upon the alien the greatness of the step which he is taking. Such a ceremony is outside the province of the nationalization service but rests upon the co-operation which exists between the community in which the alien is naturalized and the naturalizing judges.

There is no reason why the community should not, in such a ceremony, bring to the thought of the native American a realization of the ideals which the man of foreign parentage has to give the United States as well as to the foreigner the ideals which the United States has for him. As we honor the man who takes the step of naturalization we raise the standard of citizenship.

Instruction Must Vary
"The teaching of the foreign-speaking adult and the foreign-speaking child demands different types of instruction and supervision," declared Miss Nina L. Beglinger, supervisor of English to foreigners, Detroit, Mich., in addressing the session. Miss Beglinger also stressed the need of special divisions in the instruction of foreign women and their accompanying administrative problems. The development and application of such courses may be seen in the Detroit school system.

Miss Beglinger concluded her remarks by showing the advantages of an intimate relation between the administrative and instructional departments of the public schools and the need for co-ordination of their forces with those of other agencies serving the foreign born. She said that teachers of the foreign born in Detroit do not confine themselves to the usual routine of education, but break out into the society ethical field, thus giving an all around course in Americanization.

Problems Facing Americanization
Work in rural communities were presented to the department by Mrs. Harriet Merrill, supervisor of rural education for Fresno County, Calif. She described crowded night sessions in remote country places where people of many nationalities receive their

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EQUAL PAY URGED FOR INSTRUCTORS

Miss Sullivan Sees "Sex Discrimination" Being Wiped Out

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 5 (Staff Correspondence).—"California paved the way in enacting legislation in favor of the basis of equal pay for equal work," said Miss Julia E. Sullivan of the Wendell Phillips Junior High School, Boston, Mass. "As early as 1874, this idea was fought out in the California Legislature, and an act was approved which abolished sex discrimination in the matter of salaries for teachers." Miss Sullivan is a member of the executive committee of the Department of Classroom Teachers and has been making a survey on this subject covering every state in the Union.

Miss Sullivan in her address to the meeting of classroom teachers related how the women teachers of the City of New York, after a long struggle, saw their efforts crowned with success in 1919. The women teachers of New Orleans' high schools have just won a similar victory, and now the teachers of Boston, with untiring zeal, are laboring to secure justice in their salary schedule. She believes, however, in the solution of this problem, as well as in kindred ones, classroom teachers will do well to utilize the facilities and resources offered by the National Education Association, the organization recognized as the constructive source of educational progress.

After giving briefly the results of her survey, she declared that she is convinced that this is not a problem of any particular section of the country. "That it is a vital issue is evidenced by the fact that for the last 10 years all our progressive teachers' organizations have considered it in some phase."

In conclusion Miss Sullivan said, "Testimony from all sources bears out the fact that the work of the classroom teacher has been the chief factor in the elimination of sex discrimination in the payment of salaries to teachers in our public schools."

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School Men to Teach Pupils to Love Their International Neighbors as Themselves

MORAL EDUCATION TO PREVENT WARS HELD WORLD NEED

(Continued from Page 1)

Our schools, should, I believe, begin with a two-year course in community civics in the seventh and eighth years. In the high school proper, three years of social sciences in preparation for citizenship should be required to meet the extended needs of our time, equipped with a knowledge of these subjects, and with experience in citizenship such as one should get through proper school organization, our young people should go out into the world with reasonable preparation to meet the problems of American democracy.

Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, in his address on the effectiveness of the American university in carrying out this program of international viewpoint, said in part:

The modern American university should not train to command but to lead, and it should be far enough ahead to clearly indicate its stand for progressive principles. The effective university stimulates the student to think, not merely in terms of textbooks and the accretions of pedagogical dogma, but as the result of original investigation, inquiry and the cultivation of intellectual curiosity.

"Independent Thinking" More faith in popular sovereignty is futile and weak, unless it rests on individual comprehension of foreign and domestic economy. The effective university fosters independent thinking as an earnest of the new international point of view. Authority on this subject has been enlightened public opinion, logical, sane reasoning and conclusions that break with arrogance to elevate the common aspirations of men and nations.

The American university must avoid the shams of platitudes and cant. No mechanical memory work, but the rational faculties must dominate classroom work, to save our institutions of higher learning from the stigma of conservatism and mediocrity. Education must prepare for world citizenship as well as for a bread and butter existence. Education cannot be stifled by economic, inspiration cannot be set aside for the ancient austerities of the doctrinaires.

The world is moving forward and the effective American education must choose to move with it or become enshrouded in the past. It must teach internationalism in its broadest and best sense, and by its own progressive example and by its own progressive

spirit than by textbook instruction, for "the letter alone killeth."

Educational Attachés Are Indorsed by Parley

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 5 (Staff Correspondence).—From lengthy discussions and intensive study of a great variety of problems in eight group conferences, the delegates yesterday came together to pass final judgment upon proposals which have grown out of group conferences. As outlined in previous dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the conference is in meeting to indorse five or six general proposals; the establishment of educational attachés at various embassies and legations of nations represented; the establishment of a World Federation of Educational Associations; the establishment of a World Library Service; International Exchange of Teachers of all grades and International Exchange of Students. Supplementary to these propositions are those having to do with a campaign against illiteracy and the supervision of textbook materials.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the National Education Association, who is slated to head the world organization. First on the agenda was one on international co-operation presented by Harry Charlesworth of Canada, chairman of the subcommittee on educational attachés of that group.

Educational Attaché Mr. Charlesworth urged that since nations of the world have believed it necessary to maintain naval, military, aviation, publicity, agricultural and chemical attachés, education should seek the same recognition since it concerns matters of as vital interest as any of the others.

"Such an attaché," said Mr. Charlesworth, "should study the educational system and the methods of the country to which he is sent. He should be instructed to make frequent reports for the benefit of educational interests in his own country and, most fundamental of all, should study, particularly, the spirit of the nation in which he is stationed, as that spirit is reflected in its educational system. Further than this, he should at all times be a source of information to the educational agencies and educators in that country upon the educational practices of his own."

N. E. A. PROGRAM FOR SCHOOLS DISCUSSED BY DEAN CUBBERLY

Comprehensive Efforts Toward Americanization of Aliens, and an Aggressive Rural Policy Is Backed

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 5 (Staff Correspondence).—Adequate public school finance, rigid Americanization of the foreign born, a new rural school policy, a drive against governmental parsimony in education, state and national, these essentials were declared to be the American school program of the National Education Association by Ellwood P. Cubberly, dean of education, Stanford University.

Dean Cubberly's address to the convention may be summarized in six points, which, in his judgment, constitute the central features of a forward looking program, covering at least the next decade of service. They are:

- (1) A comprehensive education program to aid in the assimilation of the foreign born;
- (2) Such a reorganization of school curricula as will adapt the schools better to new conditions and needs in national life;
- (3) The reorganization and redirection of rural education, that the best of American farmers may be retained on the farms;
- (4) A much more general equalization of both the advantages and the burdens of education through a more extensive pooling of the costs for maintaining what is for the common good of all;
- (5) Provision for the placing of an adequately educated and adequately trained teacher in every classroom in the United States; and
- (6) The nationalizing of education in the minds of our people with some intelligent form of national aid in school support to insure a better equalization of both the advantages and the burdens of education as between the states.

Sound Administration The association serves notice that it stands for a reasonable program of sound administration, modern method and high technique. Its policy was outlined in detail from the standpoint of the State by Thomas E. Finegan, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Pennsylvania, from that of the city by William L. Ettinger, Superintendent of Schools, New York City, and the rural school by Florence M. Hale, State Agent for Rural Education, Augusta, Me.

Dr. Finegan is speaking on American school problems from the viewpoint of the State said:

In measuring the effectiveness of an educational system or promulgating plans which contemplate its modification or expansion it is necessary to visualize the state as an economic and social organization and its contribution to our progress and prosperity through its historical development. There is not an important problem in public education under consideration in any part of the country today which is not a leading educational issue in nearly every one of the 48 states in the Union. The problems in state education administration therefore are the

educational problems of the Nation itself. Under the present inherent, however, in our form of government and under the accepted policy of American education to state the governmental agency which is primarily responsible for the administration of public education.

Each of the 48 states in the Union has from its very beginning, not only accepted this responsibility, but has under the authority of a constitutional mandate and legislative enactment organized and established a state system of public education. Under the initiative of the State, educational programs have been formulated, general direct and administrative powers over educational affairs have been exercised, facilities for education as the country has grown and expanded have been increased, and the benefits accruing from education have been made available to all the children of the land.

State Control of Education The American policy in public education may therefore be stated to be that the educational affairs of the country shall be controlled and administered by the respective states of the Union.

Speaking tonight from an experience of more than 30 years in the direction and administration of education in the two leading states of the Union I desire to express the unqualified opinion that our national education policy not only has been but still is a sound one.

We are living today in a new world of thought, philosophy, and political action. The adoption of prohibition in the country was no mere accident. Its enactment represents a new day in the social order of American life—a movement to raise mankind from a self-debased condition to self-respecting and self-controlled status. Every schoolroom in the land and every teacher employed therein will, in the discharge of their obligations, strengthen the conviction and determination of the American people that one of the first requirements of good citizenship is respect for and obedience to the laws of the land.

The extension of the right of suffrage to women is another example of the advanced political thought and philosophy of our times. It is not to be regarded as a clever piece of strategy in the game of practical politics, but rather as the enlarged outlook in life, and the firm conviction of the American people that justice and equality, under the law, shall be accorded all citizens.

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VISUAL EDUCATION IS WINNING FAVOR

Film Producers and Schoolmen to Continue Efforts to Harmonize Program

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 5 (Staff Correspondence).—The National Education Association has declared in favor of visual education as a regular part of the public school curriculum. Resulting from conclusions reached in collaboration with the Motion Picture Producers' Association of America, the National Education Association will outline a program on this new phase of school work for its midwinter meeting.

The association's break into this new field of visual education resulted from a meeting in Boston last year in which Will H. Hays pledged the cooperation of the motion picture producers in developing motion pictures serviceable to classroom teachers for entertainment purposes.

Charles H. Judd, Director of Education in Chicago, the chairman, read the committee's report of a year's work. Two points were stressed, namely:

First, that the motion picture producers have not seen clearly the purely educational aspect of visual instruction in the schools; and, second, that those members of the National Association particularly identified with visual education are not in harmony with what they term an attempt of the producers to exploit the schools for commercial purposes rather than for educational.

Industrial Films Dr. Judd in his address before the assembly said:

Industrial films of the type discussed are multiplying rapidly in the absence of a sufficient number of educational films. If they are depended upon by the schools to supply material for visual instruction there will be developed a fundamentally false economic basis for visual instruction in schools. It is not beyond the possibilities that industrial films will unduly influence the work of schools in directions not selected by school authorities. The committee believes that this is a matter of major importance and that the committee which succeeds this should take up the questions here raised for further investigation.

There are few films in existence which were created with the definitive purpose of using them as adjuncts in the teaching of specific lessons in the conventional school. It is probably true that a considerable majority of the educational motion pictures used in the schools could be classified under the heads of geography, history and industrial processes. Most of the films were originally produced as scenes for use in theaters. The history films are subjects, and those relating to industrial processes are mostly advertising films. In addition to such pictures, the schools show a considerable number of recreational and amusement films, and in a good many cases these are pretty frankly employed as a sort of sugar coating to make the diet of advertising films somewhat more palatable. Under existing conditions little progress has been made with films in classroom instruction.

Clearer Definition Sought

The visual education conference included addresses by Mrs. A. V. Dorris, director of visual instruction in the San Francisco Teachers' College and Dr. A. E. Winslow of Boston. The latter sought a clearer definition of this new phase of classroom work as distinct from the ordinary ideas of Mr. Hays and the producers.

These speakers counseled care in accepting any program liable to commit the educators to the motion picture inasmuch as visual education is broader than the motion picture; it deals as well with flat pictures, stereographs, microscopes and the like, projector. Visual education as a fundamental aspect of method has for its chief purpose the use of materials to bring concreteness, clarity, thoroughness and actuality of learning. It is instructive and not entertaining necessarily. It brings the museum into

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the schools and takes out the aloofness and austerity of mere routine.

The point was made that visual education being involved in instructional method and technique could not properly be entrusted to the motion picture producers, but must be worked out by educational experts in this particular line of work. The producers were described as honest and willing, but uninformed. Supplemental reports at the representative assembly were made by Mrs. A. H. Reeve, president of National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association, Philadelphia, Milton Benyon, dean of the School of Education, University of Utah, and Thomas D. Wood, Columbia University.

Changes in Modern Language

Curricula Declared Necessary

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 (Staff Correspondence).—That educationists are awake to the need for a change in the curriculum used in most schools of the United States and are responding by presenting tentative plans of revision in various parts of the country was explained by Carleton Wheeler of the University of Southern California in addressing members of the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers in connection with the convention of the National Education Association. Mr. Wheeler cited the fundamental points and aims of the course of study now on trial in Los Angeles, Cal., in its relation to the study of modern languages.

Dr. Franklin Babbitt, dean of the school of education of the University of Chicago received credit by Mr. Wheeler for having "jarred out of the rut of thought in which they had been teaching for years the modern language instructors of the country, and starting them on a road whose end is not yet in sight. This he has done as a leader in the present movement for revised curricula which has popularized vocational courses that take small account of modern language teaching."

Mr. Wheeler told of experiments in Los Angeles during last year with the new curriculum worked out by Dr. Babbitt, which has involved a tearing down of older forms and a development of Dr. Babbitt's plan. These experiments will continue during the coming school year, he said, and promise developments which he is instrumental in developing future school courses.

Edward Armstrong of Princeton University emphasized the value of modern language study in giving an insight into the character and feelings of those of differing nationality. Understanding is promoted, he pointed out, by the study and understanding of the language of two nations by the individuals of each.

Richard T. Holbrook of the University of California urged that modern languages be taught as living languages and not academic studies, favoring what is known as the "direct method," with instructors who speak fluently the language they teach. He said, in part:

We Americans are very hasty people and our schools are influenced very greatly by this feeling. We are not thorough. Our students must be taught to pay attention, observe well, and be precise. They study French, for example, in order to read current French literature and newspapers and teachers should not hinder them by insisting that they study French, for example, phrases never used in the present, living language. There is no reason why grammar should not be studied for its own sake, entirely apart from study looking toward the ability to read and speak a language.

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BOLIVIAN SCHOOLS TEACH VOCATIONS

Weaving, Dyeing, Carving, Smelting and Leather Treating Are Being Studied

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 (Staff Correspondence).—Latin America has many able spokesmen at the World Conference of Education, Chile, Ecuador, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Mexico, Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador, Uruguay, and Brazil are represented at the meeting. Hardly a session of any group passes without some representation from one or several of these nations. Now it is unofficially rumored that Mexico will invite the next World Convention to meet in Mexico City.

Yesterday the Bolivian delegation, through A. Daniel Cusicanqui and Jorge Minoz Reyes, presented a report on Bolivia's recent progress in the matter of vocational education. That Latin-America was making great strides educationally was not apparent before this world conference convened. Now it appears that few parts of the world are advancing so rapidly toward the solution of their educational indifference.

Natives Were Skilled Vocational training, according to this report, is as old in Bolivia as the Spanish "conquistadores." In those days of early settlements the skill of the natives in manual labor was quickly recognized and the artistic industries of old Spain were introduced. In gold, silver and copper work, in the carving of fine marble and in work in leather, which rivaled the famous leathers of Cordova, the native Bolivians quickly excelled. The report adds:

During the formation of the Republic of Bolivia, however, and as a consequence of the many political disturbances in the efforts of the natives to win their independence from Spanish rule, the culture of these fine arts degenerated. There has been, in recent years, a renaissance of these industries. Now the Government, by sending abroad groups of students who have distinguished themselves and by supporting special schools, is aiding the movement.

At La Paz and at Cochabamba are located the two outstanding vocational schools, in which are given courses in smelting, wood carving, fine carving, weaving, dyeing, decorating, leather treating, cloth batik, etc. Special attention is given to the work in wood and metal work, and decorating, and the Indian style of decorating is stressed by the careful study of the famous ruins of the Inca empire, and other Indian tribes who were finished artists in pottery making. The graduates of these schools open their own establishments and produce the greater part of the household goods used in the Republic.

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Their influence is also seen in the architecture and interior decorations of the newer buildings in Bolivia, which have a decided Incaic style.

University Building

In university building Bolivia is also making rapid progress. Universities are all maintained by the State and have a special endowment. The oldest university of the colonial period—that of San Francisco, Javier—is a Bolivian institution. For more intensive use in technical education the Government is establishing universities in regions which particularly demand them. Thus, in Oruro, the most important mining center of the country, there is a college of mines. Sucre, in which city the Republic of Bolivia was born, is the location of a great university for the study of law and jurisprudence. In Cochabamba, in a rich and fertile agricultural belt, the Government has purchased a 3000-acre farm and established on it an agricultural college and experiment station.

Bolivia has long realized that in practical and progressive education lies the fate of her future. By making education accessible to the rank and file of her children Bolivia hopes to be a strong universal figure and progressive nation of the future.

CAMPAIGN TO CLOSE

SALOONS SUPPORTED

HARTFORD, Conn., July 5 (Special).

The campaign of State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn to close every saloon in Hartford County is being accorded widespread support on the part of civic organizations, and is being marked by added police activity. The Southington Business Men's Association has passed a resolution indorsing the state's attorney's stand, and Ernest T. Belden, chief of police of Bristol, one of the cities that is alleged to have numerous law-breaking saloons, is gathering information for use by Mr. Alcorn. Chief Belden has listed the names and addresses of eight places that still have bars in use.

ARBITRATION ACT IN EFFECT

NEWARK, N. J., July 5 (Special).—The New Jersey arbitration act went into effect yesterday, creating a board of arbitration to settle disputes arising between New Jersey and New York business men. A similar law exists in New York. Frank H. Sommer, dean of the New York University Law School, is chairman of the New Jersey board of arbitration, 20 Clinton Street, Newark, is secretary.

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Crude in Light of Day

PART I
By S. FAIRBAIRN

THE voyage out to the Belgian Congo takes three weeks. One then arrives at Matadi, the port of the colony, which lies on the southern bank of the River Congo about five hours up stream from the mouth. The river at this point becomes unnavigable owing to falls and rapids, so to proceed inland one takes a miniature train from here to Kinshasa, a distance of about 400 kilometers which takes the fussy, puffing little train about two days to accomplish.

We need not go into further details about Matadi, the following extract from my diary, I think, says all that is necessary:

In the evening one sits on the stone veranda in a beautiful cool breeze watching the sunset and one sees in the dusk a little town that looks like a fairy land on the side of a deep rocky hill, rising sheer out of an enormous golden river; and across this are purple hills very like Scotland, and one thinks what a glorious spot. In the morning a vast change is thrust on one and reality in all its crudeness is exposed by the light of day.

Arrived at Stanleyville, 4000 miles up the Congo, one finds it the largest settlement since leaving Kinshasa and there appears to be a flourishing trade in progress with the natives. A short distance up the river are the Stanley Falls which owing to the great breadth of the river appear most unimpressive and more like unimportant rapids than anything else; they are, however, important enough to render the river again unnavigable and travelers wishing to proceed up stream in a southerly direction have to disembark and take another light railway as far as Pontherville where the river again becomes navigable. At Stanleyville on advice of the Vice-Governor General I

by making his hand, an odd assortment of instruments, including bugles and tin cans, played by even odder individuals, play their version of the British National Anthem!

Our porters bringing the 1000 pounds of surplus luggage started to arrive on the eighth day, and by mid-day of the tenth we were off on our three months' walk through the forest. Owing to misleading information, plans miscarried, unforeseen obstacles and, to put it kindly, gross inefficiency on the part of a company in London which was responsible for our equipment, the expedition was only provisioned and carrying sufficient loose cash for about half the period. When these two rather essential items ran short our troubles began in earnest: at one time we were reduced to little birds, smaller than sparrows, to stave off the pangs of hunger, and financial difficulties arose which, especially on one occasion, nearly led to complete disaster, and left me stranded with only seven francs to my name; however, more of this in its proper place.

Marching through the forest now became the order and my party consisted at this time of four white men—myself and three others. Later it was reduced to myself and one other. There was little to differentiate one day from another, and after the first few days our porters became accustomed to their allotted jobs, and pitching and breaking camp, which to start with had been a long and chaotic job, soon settled into a quick and orderly proceeding. Up just before sunrise, we would march, taking a meal after the first two hours and a rest at the end of each succeeding hour, through the dense forest very often on game



Stanleyville, 4000 Miles Up the Congo

raised a drinking receptacle to his lips the whole of his entourage clapped their hands slowly and continued to do so until he had finished drinking. We found this most puzzling at first and could not make out this clapping of hands until the reason was explained to us.

I heard that there was an excellent camping ground at the junction of the rivers Bomakandi and Tely, two days' march from Poko. So I decided to pitch a headquarter camp at this place. Unfortunately at the end of the first day's march Douglas Bishopp and I were detained in camp. Meantime, I sent the other two on Tely to spy out the land and make

on the bank started. Douglas Bishopp and I sat down to it and when our last creditor had been settled I found myself possessed of seven francs in cash in the wide world, but those seven francs were invaluable for they signified solvency, and so we retained the complete confidence of our clients, which meant natives generally. If we had not been able to do this it would have been impossible to get a fresh set of porters to carry for us, anyhow without payment in advance, which, besides being an impossibility, would have been out of the question for a variety of reasons. It would have meant, for one thing, that I should not have held over the porters and they would constantly have been running away.

Towards the end of this extremely trying day we got, with great relief, news through the natives that the member of the party who had gone back to bring up reserves of cash had left Tely and was carrying boxes of money! You can't keep much secret from the natives, and I am certain that the morning run on the bank was the result of leakage of the secret of having had to send back for more money. I proved this satisfactorily to myself, for many porters volunteered to carry further for us directly they had been paid. I, however, pretended to be very indignant and shocked at such a request, and told them I did not wish men who could not keep their word to work for me.

Hungary No Place for Author, But Journalism Is Flourishing

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 17 (Special Correspondence)—Between the censor and the falling krone, literature is having a hard time in Hungary these days. Every arriving train and steamer is searched thoroughly and painstakingly by the soldiers. The bags of the travelers are turned inside out for Communist literature, and all books and newspapers are carefully compared with the proscribed list with which each soldier is furnished.

Within the country the difficulties are no less. For the economic situation is discouraging to book publishers. In a country where oranges are banned as luxuries, and where no perfumes may be imported because the money is needed for machinery and raw material for manufacturing, books do not escape a heavy taxation.

"Before the war I spent regularly every year 20 per cent of my income on books," said one of the foremost writers of Hungary, in an interview today. "Now my income does not permit me to use any such proportion for books. For instance I wrote an article a few days ago for a leading publication. The article was partly technical and required considerable preparation. For it I received 2000 kronen, or a little over two dollars in American money. If I were able to use it to buy books I could not get editions published in England and America because the krone is so low in value."

Although books are becoming more and more a luxury, newspapers are flourishing now in Budapest. In spite of the fact that the country has been reduced to one-third its population through the territories which were

given by the peace treaties to other nations, the number of newspapers published in Budapest has doubled since the war. Where before there were 10 newspapers, there are now 20, and as a consequence from a book-reading nation, Hungary is becoming a newspaper-reading nation.

CHURCHES TO DISCUSS UNION WINNIPEG, Man., June 28 (Special Correspondence)—Union of the Anglican church with Methodists and Presbyterians will be discussed at Anglican committee meetings in Calgary, in September. Arrangements will be made for the Anglican committee on church union to meet committee from the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches already have declared themselves as favoring the union.

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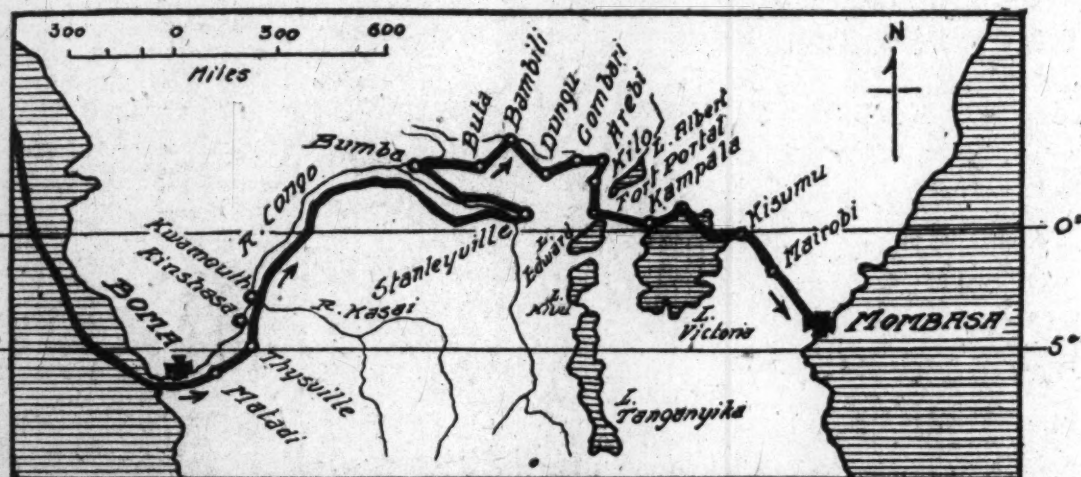
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Map Showing the Route From Boma to Mombasa Across Darkest Africa

retraced my steps down the river to Boma, a point at the junction of the Congo and Itimbiri rivers and followed an itinerary drawn up by him as far as Bambili.

I think that having to retrace one's steps is not inclined to have a cheering effect on one. For the last month we had been promising ourselves that Stanleyville would see the end of pseudocivilized traveling, with all its tedium, and the beginning of a life under canvas in the "blue." The thought of the joys, freedom and attractions of this life in the wilds, now irremediably postponed, led me to accentuate the dullness of river boat traveling, and the enforced inaction grew very tedious.

The Chiefs Pay Hut Tax
We arrived at Boma after two and a half most uneventful days. Then ensued two days' delay waiting for a boat to take us up the Itimbiri River to Buta. The monotony of this period of inactivity was relieved by native chiefs coming in to pay their hut tax. The Administrator's office, where this tax was paid, was next to the mud hut we were occupying, and we had plenty of opportunities to study these dignitaries! The apparel of some of them was intensely amusing. One could see amongst others a military gentleman clad in an officer's jacket, multi-colored loin cloth, and crowned with an old battered bowler hat in the throes of settling a question of apparently world-wide importance with a sporting man in a very dirty striped jersey, straw hat and frayed riding breeches, one sock carefully held up by a ragged sock suspender, white canvas shoes on one foot and an ammunition boot on the other (neither with laces), and brandishing a saucypan by way of emphasizing his points.

Two days saw our arrival at Buta, a slightly bigger settlement than Stanleyville, at 9 a. m., and by midday had all arrived, and made for the transport of our final stage of travel before entering the wilds. I had, however, to engage porters for 1000 pounds of baggage, for which there was no room on the motor lorry affair which was to take us to Bambili in two days' time. The only fly in the ointment now was that the journey to Bambili, which the motor car did in two days, took the porters nine days. However, our enforced wait at Bambili was very pleasantly occupied, and we were in the highest of spirits with only a week in pleasant surroundings between us and our longed-for trek in the "blue."

The Bambili Band Plays
The motor road between Buta and Bambili is really first class, and in the dry weather competes favorably with any macadamized road. I believe this road has now been extended to the Sudan. This week was spent in a comfortable brick house belonging to the Big Chief Monzali, who honored us

tracks, until we reached a suitable native village wherein to camp for the night.

I tried to limit our daily journey to as nearly five hours actual marching for ourselves as possible—the porters, encumbered by their loads, would, according to the roughness of the ground passed over, take anything from six to eight hours to accomplish this task. Apportioning the daily march was rendered easy owing to the enormous thickness of the native population and the great abundance of streams and rivers, which progressed very comfortably in this manner for 14 days, when we arrived at a little military station called Poko, where we were forced to change our company of porters, who refused to proceed further because we had by now passed out of the country inhabited by their own tribe and by tribes friendly to them. It is almost impossible to persuade natives to venture far out of their own territory, should they be forced to return without white protection, for the very good reason that they are apt to be captured by members of strange tribes and eaten.

Gayito, the Big Chief
We spent New Year's eve and the day before, which came at the end of the first week from Bambili, with the paramount chief, Gayito, a real aristocrat, with simple and beautiful manners. Gayito spoke no language but his own, and his unassuming dignity and hospitality was truly delightful. He was an excellent example of the best type of native big chief who spends his life in conscientiously administering his people according to his own ideas and the ideas of his ancestors, and a most refreshing contrast to the oily dishonesty, the sycophantic flattery and blatant cupidity which, alas! is so often displayed by the Europeanized and more sophisticated types. His subjects most undoubtedly entertained the deepest respect for him, and always adopted a kneeling attitude when addressed by him. He had one most curious and rather impressive rite, whenever he

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HOSPITABLE BERLIN HOUSES THOUSANDS OF RUSSIAN EXILES

Paris Also Has Its Large Quota of Homeless People—
Dukes and Princes Perform Menial Service

BERLIN, June 1 (Special Correspondence)—There are today between 300,000 and 400,000 Russian exiles in Berlin and almost as many more in Paris. They are men and women without a country and, in many instances, without friends or funds. They are of that class of Russians which before the war the world welcomed. Every door was open to them. Today practically all doors are closed to them now save those of France and Germany.

The position of these exiles here is not hard to understand. Practically nothing has been written about them despite the fact that they constitute no inconsiderable factor in Berlin life. They have made Kurfürstendamm, one of Berlin's broadest, most beautiful streets, like unto a great thoroughfare in Petrograd or Moscow. In Kurfürstendamm one hears more Russian and French than German. Many shops and café signs are in Russian. There is Russian music. It is Berlin's Little Russia. There one rubs elbows with dukes and princes without a penny in their pockets, or such pennies as they may have earned as waiter in a restaurant or in doing some menial service.

In the old days in Russia they had elegant homes, broad acres of field and forest, friends, wealth. Today thousands of them are without home, are friendless, penniless. At night they sleep where they may. They have food when they can get it. They help one another to the very limit of their means—frequently to their own impoverishment. They never beg.

No Business or Technical Training

A great majority of these refugees were without business or technical training to enable them to compete for work. The wealth that they had was small—a few jewels, a few skins of sable or white or silver fox. Arriving in Berlin finally, they joined the colony of Russians, who had been taken prisoner during the war, and who, in the German prison camps, had learned the language of this country. These latter were able, after the revolution to obtain membership in German traditions, and, therefore, to obtain employment. Those who were not able to find work were concentrated in refugee camps conducted by the American Young Men's Christian Association and the Russian Red Cross Society.

By the end of 1919 Berlin contained less than 200,000 of these Russian

exiles, about half of whom had been able to find employment of some kind. Little by little Russian jewels and furs were sold to enable their owners to pay for food and lodging. Little Russian shops were opened in Kurfürstendamm and other streets in the West End. A few of these shopkeepers soon became comparatively wealthy. They gave employment to their countrymen and helped others with food and clothing.

Fresh Influx of Refugees
Then came the Denekine and Wrangel débâcle and a new flood of Russian refugees Germanyward. They were mostly officers from the White armies. They had only the clothes they wore. No one in ten had a kopeck. Berlin, already crowded to the gates with foreigners, could scarcely find room to tuck another Russian within its folds. In almost any city in the world so many unemployed and penniless foreigners would constitute a serious problem for the police authorities. Not so in Berlin. One never sees an intoxicated or boisterous Russian here. They are unknown in the police courts. Always the Russian seems on his very best behavior. He has made Germany welcome him, or, at least permit him to remain here as long as he likes.

GIFT OF CANADIAN LETTERS
OTTAWA, Ont., June 30—A very valuable collection of hitherto unpublished material bearing upon the French régime has been offered to A. G. Doughty, Dominion archivist for Canada. The collection includes letters of Montcalm, of Vaudreuil, of Lévis, of Bougainville, and memoirs of Louis V. Rigot, Amherst, Derell and others. The existence of many of these papers had not been previously known, and historical students hope that they may be able to solve some of the puzzles of early Canadian history.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A Scarecrow in Betsy's Garden

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IN BETSY'S garden some of the seeds that Betsy had planted were coming up, and so were a great many weeds that she hadn't. A big white cloud hung low over the apple tree, and Betsy, like a smaller cloud, hung low over the last row in the vegetable garden. Betsy was weeding, and her mother had taken out of the closet and put on her head the large straw hat that Betsy had worn last summer. It was not suitable for weeding down town to market, but was still quite good enough for the back yard, and protected Betsy's nose from the sun just as well as if it had been newer. Betsy herself had no objection to freckles on her nose, but her mother had a prejudice against them.

It's odd how mothers do object to freckles on your nose, which come in summer with the sun and buttercups and roses.

So when the sun in summer time brings little freckles out, they make you wear a big straw hat. Whatever you're about.

Betsy had been weeding yesterday, and some the day before, and so her garden was almost free of weeds. Betsy junior, who also had on her straw hat to keep her nose from freckling, sat in the wheelbarrow, and Betsy was so busy that the Funny Man came round the corner of the house and stood looking at her, and she didn't know it.

"Well, well," said the Funny Man, speaking as if to himself, "if somebody hasn't left a hat in the garden!" At that Betsy looked up.

"Gracious me!" exclaimed the Funny Man. "There's a human being under it! A child! I believe it is Betsy."

"Of course it's Betsy," said Betsy. "I'm working in the garden." "So I now see," said the Funny Man. "Why are you digging up your vegetables?"

"I'm not digging up the vegetables," said Betsy. "I'm weeding."

"How stupid of me," said the Funny Man. "But now that you have dug up all the weeds, the birds will see the vegetables coming up. What you need is a scarecrow."

"O, let's make one," cried Betsy. "I know where there are some old clothes in the barn."

"We will," said the Funny Man. "We'll stuff those clothes with straw or hay and make a scarecrow that will stay and guard the garden night and day and scare all sorts of birds away."

No early lark, Or crafty crow, Or bob-tailed thrush, Or any sort of Bird you know Shall eat our turnips As they grow.

They find his clothes Betsy led the way to the barn, where the horse used to live, but the motor car lives now; and in the barn, as Betsy had said, there were old clothes.

Some day, when he got round to it, John the Gardener had a flock of that had belonged to Betsy's father, only the moths had got into it and now it was not good enough to belong to anybody. There were trousers that the moths had got into, and a pair of overalls that the moths had thrown away; and, when John the

Gardener threw away a pair of overalls, you could be pretty sure they were not much use to anybody. And there was plenty of hay that used to belong to the horse, and an old burlap bag, with a hole in it, that used to hold grain.

"The first thing that a scarecrow needs," said the Funny Man, picking up the burlap bag and looking at it thoughtfully, "is a good intelligent countenance."

"I don't see how you're going to make a good intelligent countenance out of that old bag," said Betsy. "All the scarecrows I've ever seen were just old clothes on a stick."

"Anybody can make that kind of a scarecrow," said the Funny Man. "Now you hold the bag, Madam, while I fill it with straw."

So Betsy and the Funny Man filled the burlap bag with straw, and Betsy held it while the Funny Man hunted round and found a long strip of bright red calico. He tied the calico tightly round the bag about a third of the way down from the top, and finished it with a large bow knot.

"That's his necktie," said the Funny Man.

"And the top part is his head," exclaimed Betsy.

"Exactly," said the Funny Man. "A good intelligent head." And he pinched out some of the top part of the bag, straw and all, between his thumb and forefinger, and tied a piece of string tightly round it close to the bag, so that it stuck out in a kind of knob.

"He's got a nose!" exclaimed Betsy. "What a funny nose!"

"A good intelligent nose," said the Funny Man, looking about till he found John the Gardener's paint cans and brushes on a shelf.

It isn't as handsome As your nose or mine, I'll like a potato. But nevertheless For an honest scarecrow's You'll have to admit It's a pretty good nose.

A Good Intelligent Face

And with John the Gardener's paint brush the Funny Man painted a smiling red mouth, just the color of the wheelbarrow, under the scarecrow's nose, and a pair of green eyes and eyebrows, just the color of the window shutters, on either side of it.

"And there's his good intelligent countenance ought to be. He put the arms of the crosspiece into the arms of Betsy's father's old frock coat, and buttoned the coat across the scarecrow's chest just under his bright red necktie. It was a tight fit, but the scarecrow didn't mind that, and he didn't mind the moths, either. They put him in the wheelbarrow with Betsy junior. They wheeled him to the garden and they stood him up.

"He ought to have a hat," said the Funny Man.

"I know where there's an old hat

in the attic that used to belong to my Uncle William," said Betsy. "Do you suppose Mother would let us have that?"

"You run and ask her," said the Funny Man.

Betsy ran, and when she came back she had Uncle William's old tall hat. They put it on the scarecrow and tied it with string.

"I think he looks too good-natured to scare any birds," said Betsy.

"So he does," said the Funny Man. "But we don't want to scare the birds, you know. We just want to show them there's somebody in the garden taking care of the vegetables."



A Quaint Old Man
Had a Quaint Old House
Which stood on a Quaint Old Hill.
And his two best friends
Were a Quaint Old Cat,
And a Bow-Wow, Quainter still.

This Quaint Old Man
Had a Quaint Old Hive
Where his Quaint Old Bees made Honey
Which the Quaint Old Man
And his Quaint Old Dog
Sold round for a purse of Money

The Quaint Old House
When the two had gone
Was kept by the Quaint Old Cat:
And you couldn't find
In this Quaint Old World,
A Happier Home than that!

Anna K. Bliss

strong spines instead, so stiff and so sharp that you can scarcely take them into your hand comfortably. Then there are leaves, like those of the clover, the wood sorrel, and the false acacia, which fold themselves cosily together for sleep every evening, as the sun gets low in the west, and remain tightly closed all through the dark hours of the night. But the leaves of the poplar are very different. They have their stalks so flattened and broad that the light breeze makes them tremble, and there is seldom an hour in the day or night when you cannot hear their rustling.

A Collection of Leaf-Prints

THE English countryside today is full of the wonder of leaves, and every tree and hedgerow is laden with myriad forms of green foliage. The summer months, indeed, are the high tide in the life of the leaves; and yet, in spite of all the millions that surround you on every hand, you can scarcely find two that are alike, if you seek them the whole day through.

Think of their form or shape alone. Some are as round as a penny, others as long and slender as a darning needle. Some are so large that you could use them quite well for sunshades or umbrellas, others so tiny that a whole score of them could lie end to end along your little finger!

Then look at their upper and lower surfaces. Some shine so brightly in the sun that you can almost picture the fairies at work with polish and duster, while others are covered with a warm and fuzzy growth of down, which makes them look just like miniature blankets, for cold and windy nights.

And then there are the margins, or edges, of which you may find truly endless forms and varieties. Some are just simple, plain and smooth, like the leaf of a lily, but some are prettily waved; others lobed and rounded, and yet others are cut and notched as finely as the teeth of a carpenter's saw.

Some, again, have delicate fringes of long, silky hairs running from stalk to point, while others have

specked spines instead, so stiff and so sharp that you can scarcely take them into your hand comfortably.

Then there are leaves, like those of the clover, the wood sorrel, and the false acacia, which fold themselves cosily together for sleep every evening, as the sun gets low in the west, and remain tightly closed all through the dark hours of the night. But the leaves of the poplar are very different. They have their stalks so flattened and broad that the light breeze makes them tremble, and there is seldom an hour in the day or night when you cannot hear their rustling.

Now have you ever thought how interesting it would be if you could fill a book with pictures of all the lovely and curiously formed leaves, which you find in your country walks and rambles? All the apparatus that you need will be a small oil lamp, or candle, a few sheets of writing paper, a little salad oil and a paint brush; and the first thing to do is to spread some of the oil evenly over the paper and allow it to soak thoroughly into the pores. If it dries away so as to be almost lost, you must paint it a second time; but, if it remains still oily on the surface, that is a sign that you have used too much and you must dry your brush and take the free oil away.

Now, if you hold this sheet of oiled writing paper carefully just above the smoky flame of your lamp, or candle, you will find that it soon begins to turn black, owing to the tiny particles of soot which the oil catches from the smoke. You must, of course, keep the paper constantly on the move, or it will get scorched, and also blackened unevenly; but, with a little practice, you will be able to get a nice, even, sooty surface all over the sheet.

The next step is to place the blackened paper face upward on the table, and to lay upon it carefully the leaf of which you wish to make a print. It is a good plan to place an odd piece of thin blotting paper right over the leaf itself, and then to rub with your pressure all along its edges and veins, so as to press them well down upon the oiled surface of the under sheet.

When you take the leaf away, after a few moments' rubbing, you will find that all the raised parts of it are covered with a small quantity of black

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and even the lower parts may have a tiny smear of it upon them; but the quantity of black, in each case, will depend entirely upon the ups and downs in the veins and markings on the leaf.

If, therefore, you place the leaf, with its blackened side downwards, on a sheet of clean paper or on the white page of a book or an album, cover it lightly with a piece of thin paper, and then press smoothly with your fingertips all over its surface, you will get a perfect imprint of all its forms and markings on the paper beneath it.

In this way, you can make all manner of pretty and interesting things. You can soon fill a little autograph album in this beautiful leaf-form on every page, or you can make each one of your prints on a post card, with its name underneath; so that, when you get a large number, you can group them together, according to their likeness one to another, or to the family of plants to which they belong. In this latter way, you could make quite a good collection for a little museum, and every year they would be a help to you in identifying the plants when you found them again.

Little framed pictures, too, you can easily make in this way, using fern leaves and other forms noted for their beauty of outline, or you can make a little print at the head of each sheet of your note paper. Some of the larger leaves, too, or perhaps a number of the smaller ones artistically arranged, will make a very handsome picture post card to send to your friends, and you can make it all the more interesting if you write just a few notes about each of the leaf prints given, such as the name of the plant, the place where it grew, the time when you gathered it, and so on.

Magic Sentences

In each of the following sentences is the name of a common building material, the letters spelling each being in their correct order:

1. Going through Oxford St. one morning, I met a band of gypsies.
2. Do you notice that Harry Clark is late at school almost every day?
3. Ignorance devises a plan, knowledge upsets it.
4. Down by the wharf on Ocean St. cels can be bought very cheaply.
5. The aim of democracy is to put tyrants out of business.
6. Once men took their wives by force.
7. I found Will at home.
8. It's better than the movies to hear old Tim berate his balky mule.
9. Wishing less and working more would make a better world.
10. I am sure Prof. Jackson will give us a very able address.

The key to the puzzle which ran on this page for June 21, "Things Found in a Lady's Workbasket," is as follows:

1. Wax. 2. Twist. 3. Thread. 4. Floss. 5. Cord. 6. Tape. 7. Buttons. 8. Needles. 9. Pins. 10. Snappers.

The Fourth of July

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

We are true Americans,
With our caps and drums,
Now we stand and give salute,
As the Captain comes;
Now we wave our starry flag,
With its red and blue;
Then we march and march along,
Just like soldiers do.
Anna Medary

The King and the Kamel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

Flat the Kamel
Stamps his hoof
And sways from side to side.
Kings the King
Upon the roof
Of the Kamel's hide.
High the King
Is faring
On the Kamel's back,
Though the Kamel's
Wearing
Neither hump nor pack.

Laughs the King
With cheer-o
In his yellow crown
Tipping on
His ear-o
Riding into town.
Funny is the Kamel
Funny as can be.
For he's really
Just my Daddy
So of course
The King
Is
Me.
MARGARET LLOYD.

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Diamonds, Watches, Gold Jewelry, Silverware, Stationery

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ST. LOUIS



The Treasure Room

HARRY WHITLEY was a little boy who owned a great many fine and expensive toys. He had a toy horse that, when a key was turned in its side, would walk slowly across the room. He had a toy monkey that could be made to climb a pole. He had a train of cars that flew about a circular track when an electric current was turned on. He had a phonograph, and a radio. Yet, in spite of so many things meant to give him pleasure, Harry often got weary of his toys and begged his mother to let him go to see a little lady, named Mrs. Quickly, who lived close to them.

Harry's mother never could understand why Harry liked so well to go to Mrs. Quickly's house, which was a humble little cottage, without a toy about the place. Yet that was where Harry liked best to go to visit, and this was the reason: Mrs. Quickly had what she called a "Treasure Room," which Harry found a wonderful place.

"Here I am again, Mrs. Quickly," he would call, as soon as he had wiggled through the gap in the hedge that divided the two places. "It's Harry—come to play in the Treasure Room."

Then Mrs. Quickly, a pleasant little woman with a knowing smile, would come out to the porch, take Harry's hand in hers and lead him up a short flight of stairs to a peg behind a door where a large key hung. This key she would give to Harry, saying as she did so: "You are old enough now to open the door of the Treasure Room yourself. When you finish playing, put everything back, close and lock the door."

Then Harry, feeling important to be trusted with a key, would unlock the door of the Treasure Room and peer into the darkness. The "Treasure Room" was quite small, and lighted only by a little window in the roof. By this dim light Harry could see the

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MILWAUKEE

Squaw Wins Puritan Cup Off Marblehead

Irolita and Wildfire in a Close Race All Over Course

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 5—The Puritan Cup, contested for annually in the Eastern Yacht Club regatta, is

today in the possession of former Vice-Commodore J. S. Lawrence, whose Squaw, a New York Yacht Club 40-footer, won the big race off this port yesterday. The Squaw, which was ably sailed by Captain Lawrence, beat all

the larger schooners, and as well the sloops on actual sailing time, except C. Paine's Barbara, a 50-footer, that won the cup in 1922. The Barbara was only 26 seconds behind the time of the winner, which was more than eaten up by the allowance of 11m. 20s. given to the Squaw. Both yachts made bet-

ter time than the larger schooners, although both were led across the finish line by the Wildfire and Irolita.

Although the Squaw furnished a brilliant victory, the feature of the day's racing was the exceedingly close fight between the Irolita and the Wildfire all over the course. Especially so was their battle up the wind;

Off the wind the larger schooners were too much for the fast-flying Squaw, and she was caught and passed by the Irolita and the Wildfire. On the run home the bigger and higher rig of the Wildfire carried her along faster than the Irolita, so that she was first to finish at 24.59 m.

then came the Irolita at 3h. 4s. The Squaw was only 18s. astern of the Irolita, which was rather close racing over a 2 1/4-mile course.

Barbara won the New York Yacht Club race for 50-footers in the elapsed time of 3h. 44m. 56s., while the Squaw was the first home in the race for the N. Y. Y. C. 40-footers. The schooner contest was captured by Queen Mab, which led the Irolita and the Wildfire

across the finish line. The summary:	
N. Y. Y. C. 50-FOOTERS	
Name and owner—	El. Time
Barbara, F. C. Paine ...	3:44:56
Virginia, L. F. Crofoot ...	3:46:46
N. Y. Y. C. 40-FOOTERS	
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence ...	3:45:22
Sally Ann, Spencer Bor-	
den Jr ...	3:56:54
Katherine, T. H. Shepard ...	4:12:14
SCHOONERS	
Queen Mab, N. F. Ayer ...	3:56:05
	3:55:23

Wildfire, C. L. Clark	1:00.94	1:48.16
Shawna, S. W. Milliken	4:05.26	5:58.28
Waterwitch, Arthur Winslow	5:05.05	4:51.41
PURITAN CUP		
Squaw	3:20.01	
Barbara	3:30.55	
Sally Ann	3:31.33	
Virginia	3:31.33	
Queen Mab	3:35.23	
Iroila	3:45.16	
Katherine	3:45.43	
Wildfire	3:45.43	
Shawna	3:55.26	

KINSEY BROTHERS WIN TITLE
LOS ANGELES, July 5—R. G. and H. O. Kinsey of San Francisco won the Pacific Coast men's doubles championship tennis tournament yesterday, defeating Harvey Snodgrass and Nathaniel Browne of Los Angeles, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. By virtue of their victory

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ance Monitor, or answer a
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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. A dark binding edge is visible on the left side of the page.

FIVE BALLOONS GO OVER MARION

Little Wind and They Were Traveling High—City of Springfield Crew Land

MARION, O., July 5 (AP)—Five of the balloons which yesterday were released at Indianapolis in the national balloon race, passed over Marion today.

Three of them were going north-easterly, one was headed due east and the fifth was going northwest. There was scarcely any wind, and they were traveling high.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5 (AP)—R. F. Donaldson and P. A. Hargis, both of Springfield, Ill., pilot and aide, respectively, in the City of Springfield, an entry in the national balloon race which started from here yesterday, were forced to jump from their craft eight miles northeast of Bryan, O. The balloon escaped.

Mr. Donaldson telegraphed The Associated Press that he could not rip the panel out of the balloon to make a safe landing and both he and his aide determined to jump as the basket touched the ground. He added that the balloon was in the air for about 15 minutes, and that it was seen from the time it was released until it was seen to drop.

The landing was made at 6:15 o'clock this morning, Mr. Donaldson said. City of Springfield was the first of the 13 balloons participating in the contest to report having landed. Several were seen early today drifting over Marion, Ohio, while a bag identified as that of Lieut. R. S. Olmstead, of Washington, an army entry, passed over Custer, Ohio, at 5:10 today.

A balloon piloted by Walter Razer, 64-year-old Brookville, Ohio, man, which came to earth early yesterday evening at Arcadia, Ind., 25 miles from here, was not in the race. Razer officially withdrew from the contest because of a leaky bag, but decided to make a brief flight anyway.

Torn fabric at the top of the bag necessitated the use of the bag. Razer, who was with him, and his aide, H. V. Thadon, Detroit, Mich., making a forced landing in the dark at 10 o'clock last night, five miles north of Hartford City, Ind. Van Orman's balloon was the City of Akron. He reported the landing was made at the last of the City of Akron, Ohio, and his aide, H. V. Thadon, Detroit, Mich., making a forced landing in the dark at 10 o'clock last night, five miles north of Hartford City, Ind. Van Orman's balloon was the City of Akron. He reported the landing was made at the last of the City of Akron, Ohio, and his aide, H. V. Thadon, Detroit, Mich., making a forced landing in the dark at 10 o'clock last night, five miles north of Hartford City, Ind.

A "weak place in the gas bag forced Ralph Upson of Detroit to come to earth near Wapakoneta, O., at 2 o'clock this morning, according to a message from the pilot.

Roy Donaldson's craft, which escaped him when he and his aid jumped in making a forced landing near Bryan, O., came to earth at Sylvania, O., about eight miles west of Toledo.

An army airship, the United States Army S-6, piloted by Lieut. Robert Olmstead of Washington, was the first to take off yesterday. The start was made at 4 o'clock. The first aircraft rose slowly and drifted lazily in a northeasterly direction. Five minutes later the second of the 13 entries was released. It was the City of Akron, under command of W. T. van Orman of Akron, O. H. E. Honeywell of St. Louis, winner of the national contest in 1920, was next to cut his craft free from the earth. He is in charge of the St. Louis. The American Legionnaire, under command of C. E. McCulloch of Baltimore, followed Honeywell into the air.

The first of the four ships entered by the United States Navy got away fifth. It was the United States Navy No. A-6700, piloted by Lieut. J. B. Lawrence of Washington. John Boettner's Goodyear II went up next. Boettner hails from Akron, O.

As the seventh balloon prepared to take off, the first bag to be released had been on its uncharted journey more than 30 minutes and was a mere speck in the sky. Ralph Upson, Detroit, aerostat, winner of one international and two national events, had charge of the seventh bag, the Detroit. The four remaining ships left the ground as follows: City of Springfield, Ill., in command of R. F. Donaldson of Springfield, Ill.; United States Army S-5 piloted by Capt. L. M. Miller of Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.; United States Navy No. A-6699, Lieut. F. B. Culbert, Hampton Roads, Va.; and United States Army S-7, in charge of Lieut. J. B. Jordan of Scott Field, Belleville, Ill. Under the command of Lieut. L. J. Roth of Lakehurst, N. J., the United States Navy Balloon A-6693 was released to the elements and the United States Navy Balloon 6074 in command of Lieut.-Commander J. P. Norfleet, also of Lakehurst, followed in short order.

The wind velocity was said to be about 10 miles an hour by L. T. Samuels, Washington meteorologist. As the balloons gained altitude, he announced, their direction would shift more toward the east. Weather reports were that scattered showers in all directions. Each pilot carried many data-bearing cards to be dropped to the ground at various times.

The pilots will not bring their baskets to the ground until they have exhausted their gas supply, unless some unexpected incident makes landing imperative.

Getting away to a perfect start, the contestants rose slowly and drifted majestically in a northeasterly direction. Each pilot was accompanied by one aide. The men are provided with guns, food enough to last a week, and clothing heavy enough for any occasion. Up to an early hour last night, none of the entrants had been heard from, although each carried a supply of message blanks, with instructions to drop them overboard as they soared over cities.

DETROIT, Mich., July 5—A balloon, flying low and drifting slowly in a northeasterly direction, was observed passing over Detroit at 4 o'clock last night. Those who reported seeing the balloon were unable to identify it.

MISS HOLLAND NEW CHAMPION Wins A. A. U. One-Mile Swimming Title at Boston

Miss Olive Holland of Wollaston, Mass., is today holder of her first national swimming championship, as well as the title of the one-mile outdoor title race of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, the feature event of the annual Fourth of July swimming meet, conducted by the City of Boston on the Charles River yesterday afternoon. Miss Holland, a 17-year-old senior at the Wollaston high school, defeated her nearest rival, Miss Mary Matz of Boston. The winner's time is 22m. 27.2-ss.

The New England high diving championship was won by E. A. Church of Brookline, Mass., who has won many indoor and outdoor diving titles. He was so closely pressed yesterday, however, by J. A. Wilcox of Providence, R. I., that the judges were obliged to go over their figures a second time before announcing a decision.

CARRICK SPRINGS A BIG SURPRISE

Defeats R. M. Gray, Ontario Champion, in Canadian Amateur Golf Tourney at Montreal

MONTREAL, Que., July 5 (Special)—While the winner of only one of the eight matches in the second round of the Canadian amateur golf championship, being played at the Kanawaki Club this week, can be classed as a surprise, the margins of victory in some of the others were unexpected and the play, on the whole, can be classed as being a series of surprises.

The big upset of the day was the defeat of R. M. Gray, of Rosedale, the Ontario champion, by D. D. Carrick, Scarborough Club of Toronto, the game ending at the thirty-sixth hole which was halved. Carrick is the youngest player who has ever qualified for the championship, being only 16 years of age, but yesterday he showed a variety of shots that would do credit to a golfer twice and thrice his age. He has won his club championship for the past two years.

The match of the day was between Stanley Thompson, Mississauga, and L. L. Bredin, Detroit, Mich., who reached the semifinals last year, the latter winning in an extra hole. They were square at the outward journey; but Bredin, by a wonderful display of golf, came home in 34 and was 2 up.

In the afternoon Thompson squared matters at the twenty-first and was 1 up at the twenty-seventh. The lead alternated for the remaining nine holes, and when Thompson missed a putt by half an inch on the home green, Bredin squared the match. He sliced his drive on the extra hole, but made a wonderful recovery and was down with two putts and was many thanks to Carrick, who was the match when Thompson missed his second putt by a fraction of an inch.

Bredin played consistent golf in both rounds, taking 73 for the morning and 74 in the afternoon, while Thompson took 77 and 72.

Redvers MacKenzie, Montreal Country Club, was in great form in the morning against C. B. Grier, a former Canadian champion, and was 6 up at the eighteenth. He was assisted by Grier's poor putting, while everything that MacKenzie attempted came off successful, stylish and long putts included. He was 5 up, 9 to go, but Grier, in the afternoon, taking three holes in succession, MacKenzie won at the thirty-fifth by halving the last five holes.

The first round Tuesday proved too great an obstacle for three former champions in their effort to repeat. G. S. Lyon, Lambton; Frank Thompson, Mississauga; and G. H. Turpin, Montreal, were eliminated from the running along with 13.

Tuesday's matches were played in a steady downpour of rain, but in spite of this the scoring was excellent. The par of 72 was broken by W. M. Hodgson in the morning and was equaled by several of the other players. One of the matches between D. D. Carrick of Scarborough and R. B. Chillas of Beaconsfield went to the thirty-seventh hole, the former winning. They were close all the way, the match being square at the ninth, eighth, seventh and thirty-sixth holes.

The match of the day was between R. M. Gray and N. M. Scott. The former was 1 up at the ninth and the same at the eighteenth, but Scott took the lead early in the afternoon and was 2 up at the finish, winning the last three holes and the match.

Another match that attracted considerable attention was that between the Thompson brothers of the Mississauga Club. Frank, the 1921 champion, and Stanley, who won the gross score prize in the qualifying round. The former was in brilliant form in the morning, making the first turn 8 up and doing the first 13 holes in 5 under par. He went off his game slightly, but finished the first round in 72, with a lead of 6 holes, and won in the afternoon 7 and 6. The summary:

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
J. T. Cuthbert, Winnipeg, defeated H. W. Maxson, Country Club, 3 and 2.

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Hill-Climbing Test Won by Eugene Ross

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 5 (AP)—EUGENE ROSS, of Troy, N. Y., today held the title of national motorcycle hill-climbing champion. He won the 61 cubic-inch displacement event yesterday at Egypt, near here, topping the hill in 14.238-408s.

By this feat he was declared the champion by officials of the Motorcycle and Allied Trades Association. George de Koker of Rochester set a record of 14.9s. in the 61 cubic inch displacement class.

Orrie Steel of Paterson, N. J., who won the national title last year, was only able to climb 228 feet in the 37 cubic inch class, the only event in which he won first place.

Alexander Wilson, Mount Bruno, defeated G. H. Turpin, Royal Montreal, 3 and 2.
D. D. Carrick, Scarborough, defeated R. B. Chillas, Beaconsfield, 1 up.
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EIGHT LEFT IN SINGLES EVENT

Central States Tennis Reaches Fourth Round

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5 (Special)—Play in the Central States tennis tournament at the Triple A Club here has reached the fourth round in the singles event. The field has narrowed to the following players: W. D. Brown, K. P. Kammann, T. R. Drewes, C. W. Barnes, T. A. Heurmann, W. C. Hixon, all of St. Louis; Philip Bagby, Kansas City; and J. A. Barr, Dallas, Tex.

In the only morning match yesterday Barr eliminated J. E. Dorsey, the Louisville player, in straight sets. The score was 6-3, 6-2. The speed of the Texas star was too much for Dorsey. However, he fought brilliantly until the last point was played. A number of games were close. Several matches in the singles were started in the afternoon. A light rain fell during the middle of the play and the contests were postponed.

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, opposed C. W. Barnes, another local star, in a fourth round encounter. Brown led at 2-1 when play was stopped. K. P. Kammann, captain of the Washington University tennis team, surprised by leading Philip Bagby, Kansas City, 5 games to 1 when rain fell. J. A. Carr also gained a 2-1 lead in the first set of his match against T. A. Heurmann, St. Louis.

Play in the afternoon will be resumed today. In the other remaining match T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, will meet W. C. Hixon, St. Louis. J. A. Barr and T. R. Drewes reached the semifinal round of the doubles event by defeating C. W. Barnes and Hart Vance, St. Louis, 6-4, 6-4. The summary:

CENTRAL STATES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Second Round
J. E. Dorsey, Louisville, defeated Karl Hodge, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-4.
Third Round
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated J. W. Hubbell, Kansas City, 6-3, 6-1.
Philip Bagby, Kansas City, defeated G. F. Broker, St. Louis, 6-0, 6-2.
K. P. Kammann, St. Louis, defeated S. A. Fitch, Houston, 6-4, 6-1.
T. A. Heurmann, St. Louis, defeated T. A. Egman, East St. Louis, 6-1, 7-5.
W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated Herbert Weinstein, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-1.
J. A. Barr, Dallas, defeated J. E. Dorsey, Louisville, 6-3, 6-4.
C. W. Barnes, St. Louis, defeated E. A. Rice, St. Louis, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2.

DOUBLES—Second Round
W. D. Brown and K. P. Kammann, St. Louis, defeated W. M. Levitt and Herbert Weinstein, St. Louis, 6-0, 6-1.
J. E. Dorsey, Louisville, and S. A. Fitch, Houston, defeated T. A. Egman and T. A. Heurmann, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-4.
K. Goodwin, St. Louis, and T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated Hart Vance and C. W. Barnes, St. Louis, 6-4, 6-4.

MASSACHUSETTS WINS
LAWRENCE, Mass., July 5—Rhode Island was defeated by Massachusetts here yesterday in an all-day cricket match, 108 to 105, at Glen Essex, Bray, Fox and Marsden featured for the Massachusetts team, the latter at bat and the former with the ball.

THE PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Won Lost P.C.
San Francisco 61 32 849
Los Angeles 45 44 506
Portland 47 36 505
Salt Lake 48 35 467
Vernon 43 45 462
Seattle 41 49 436
Oakland 28 51 418
RESULTS TUESDAY
Oakland 4, Seattle 2.
Los Angeles 6, Lake City 1.
Portland 4, Vernon 8.
San Francisco 3, Sacramento 2.
Little Rock 6, Memphis 4.
Los Angeles 5, Salt Lake 5.
Low Angeles 3, Salt Lake 1.
Salt Lake 2, Portland 1.
Sacramento 6, San Francisco 1.
Portland 8, Vernon 7.
Vernon 7, Portland 1.
Oakland 15, Seattle 5.
Seattle 6, Oakland 2.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Won Lost P.C.
New Orleans 42 32 828
Nashville 42 32 828
Mobile 38 32 848
Atlanta 45 44 506
Birmingham 34 36 548
Memphis 34 36 548
Little Rock 28 51 418
RESULTS TUESDAY
Atlanta 6, New Orleans 3.
Birmingham 7, Mobile 4.
Little Rock 6, Memphis 4.
Chattanooga 16, Nashville 8.
RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Nashville 6, Chattanooga 7.
Nashville 5, Chattanooga 5.
Birmingham 5, Mobile 6.
Nashville 6, Birmingham 6.
New Orleans 6, Atlanta 4.
Atlanta 7, New Orleans 6.
Little Rock 10, Memphis 7.
Memphis 6, Little Rock 3.

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East and West Will Meet in Final Match
Misses Scharman and MacDonald to Play for Women's Title

BUFFALO, July 5—Miss Mayme MacDonald of Tacoma, Wash., and Miss Lillian Scharman of Brooklyn will meet in the final round of the tennis tournament for the women's United States clay court tennis singles championship title.

Miss MacDonald won her way to the final round yesterday by defeating Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston in a brilliant three-set match, and Miss Scharman won handily from Miss Barbara Killey, Cleveland city champion.

Using a deceptive chop stroke and covering the court in brilliant fashion, Miss MacDonald improved as the match wore on. Miss Sigourney's powerful backhand drives and her superiority at the net gave her a marked advantage in the early stages of the match; but she was unable to maintain the fast pace set by Miss MacDonald and she dropped rapidly toward the end, scoring only one point in each of the last four games. The score was 6-3, 7-5, 6-3.

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Miss Scharman's powerful drives and her splendid placement shots were too much for Miss Killey, whose backhand drives, an easy mark for the terrific drives of the Brooklyn girl. The score was 6-2, 6-1.

In the most brilliant match of Tuesday's play Miss Scharman defeated Miss Brenda Hedstrom, Buffalo city champion, in straight sets, 6-3, 6-4. Miss Sigourney defeated Miss Mary Clarke of East Aurora, former western New York champion, 6-1, 6-3. Miss Killey eliminated Mrs. Ruth Riese of Saginaw, Mich. 7-5, 6-3, a serious contender.

DUTCH BRICK FOR NEW YORK
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 5—E. W. Dutton, an importer, is a passenger aboard the steamship France, bound for Holland to buy 10,000,000 faced and common bricks to sell to building contractors here. He predicted that the price of building material would maintain its high level for some time.

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TILDEN TO FACE W. T. HAYES TODAY

Miss Wills Opens Women's Singles in Illinois Tennis

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

The New Shakespeare Company

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 15.—It has been long realized by the committee of the London Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre that a national theatre cannot be confined within the walls of a building however monumental. Yet it is, of course, hoped that there may some day be a home for the National Theatre existing in London, subsidized and endowed against financial loss and devoted to the exposition of the national drama in its highest forms. With this object in view, Sir Carl Meyer some years ago presented a handsome sum of money as a nucleus. But much more will be required before the dream can be fully realized.

In the meantime the committee have realized that rather than let the money lie idle it is better to use the interest to subsidize such worthy subjects in the right direction as are within reach. Such a project undoubtedly is the New Shakespeare Company which now tours the country under the directorship of Mr. W. Bridges Adams. It has its headquarters at the Memorial Theatre in Stratford-on-Avon and there it gathers all its forces for the Shakespeare festival during the anniversary season in the spring, afterwards taking the same company with all their effects on tour throughout the United Kingdom.

Bridges Adams has solved satisfactorily, in one respect, the proper method of presentation of a Shakespeare play, avoiding that drastic cutting, remodeling, and general mutilation to which Shakespeare has too often been subjected in the past. To be seen at his best Shakespeare must, of course, be seen as nearly as possible under the actual conditions for which he wrote.

Owing to the construction of modern theater buildings the "apron stage" is of course impractical; but the problem is cleverly solved and surmounted by the method of the "stage within a stage." Generally speaking, most of the scenic and moving action of the play takes place upstage, where the changing scenes can easily be struck or set, and the main situation and soliloquy down-stage in a sort of foreground which, when it does not adapt itself readily with the scene at the back, can be cut off by means of curtains. Thus the play can be given practically in its entirety. Mechanically, this method of production could scarcely be bettered. But in the actual presentation and playing of the play itself there is still room for improvement.

We have it on first-hand authority that a play in Shakespeare's day was often condensed to within "two hours' traffic of the stage." At the recent

New Shakespeare Company's production of "Richard III," these two hours were lengthened to three, and this was largely due to the traditionally slow method of speaking the lines. I do not believe this to be a Shakespearean, but rather a Colley Cibberian tradition. It is not speaking, it is chanting and mouthing, and is generally accompanied by that saving of the air with the terms which Shakespeare himself, through the mouth of Hamlet, has so severely condemned.

This criticism does not apply in any respect to the two principal actors in this production. Balloil Holloway as Richard III and Frank Cellier as the Duke of Buckingham. These two actors are admirable—as fine a pair of Shakespearean actors as can be seen on the British stage of today, and superior to some of those who made greater names upon the stage of yesterday.

In a lesser degree the same may be said of Dorothy Green, as Queen Margaret. Dorothy Green is a most experienced and capable actress, who played Margaret after the manner of a great model, Genevieve Ward, and perhaps that is the way the part should be played, but one could not help thinking that Miss Green's rate of speaking should be quickened considerably. It does not seem to be right to give to every word almost equal weight and emphasis, especially when power is given. Frank Darch as the Duke of Clarence was also good in parts.

Amongst the other characters, Oliver Crombie as Hastings spoke his lines naturally, nicely and quietly. It was not his fault that his get-up was rather ridiculous. It is probably considered part of the Shakespearean tradition that the little Prince-in-the-Tower should be played by obvious young ladies. But it was surely a limitation under which Shakespeare must have groaned. Amongst the younger members of the cast was Prudence, a daughter of Violet and niece of Irene Vanburgh. She will certainly have a fine tradition to carry and should carry it well. She has presence, good looks, a fine voice, and spoke her lines carefully and distinctly, a little too carefully, perhaps, but it is a fault in the right direction. But a tendency to chant, and to turn and stare at the audience at the wrong moment must be guarded against.

On the whole, the production was on a high level, and one cannot help thinking that a little speeding up is all that is required to make a very sound representation. The players may run the risk of being accused of gabbling, but audiences have got to learn to listen, as well as actors learn to talk, before we get our perfect Shakespeare. C. F. A.



New Westminster Abbey Window

LONDON, June 15.—Special Correspondence. WESTMINSTER ABBEY'S stained glass windows form a record of the story of England and a notable chapter has just been added by the unveiling of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales of a new memorial window which will perpetuate the connection between the Abbey and the Queen's own Westminster Regiment of which his Royal Highness is honorary colonel.

The window is the work of James Powell & Sons (Whitefriars), Ltd., whose methods of glass making are the same today as they were when the firm started more than two centuries ago. It is a fine example of the ancient art and craft, the design consisting of two full length figures of St. George and Richard I, the Crusader. Beneath the figure of St. George is a picture of the ruins of Ypres, and under the other is a fine representation of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, recalling the regiment's service in northern France and the Holy Land during the World War.

In the tracery and at the base the badge of the regiment has been skillfully embodied in the design. There are also four angels, holding tablets, on which are inscribed (1) Justice, (2) Prudence, (3) Temperance and (4) Fortitude.

The window bears the inscription: To the Glory of God and in Memory of the Officers, Noncommissioned Officers and Private Riflemen of the Q. W. R. Who Died in the War, 1914-1918. Honor All Men, Love the Brotherhood, Fear God, Honor the King.

It is also inscribed with the names of the battles in which the regiment took part during the war. The window is placed in the South Ambulatory of the Abbey where its rich coloring and beauty of design are seen to great advantage.

In the unveiling ceremony H. R. H. the Prince of Wales said:

As honorary colonel of the Queen's

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Westminster and Civil Service Rifles. It is my privilege to ask the dean and chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to accept this window in memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers and riflemen of the Queen's Westminster Rifles who gave their lives in the war, 1914 to 1918.

The window was then dedicated by the dean and the "last post" and "reveille" were sounded by the buglers. The ceremony was attended by many relatives of the fallen and past and present officers and men of the regiment.

Grand Central Station Galleries, New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 3.—Under the unique contract governing the policies of the Grand Central Art Galleries, each of the hundred-odd lay members of the organization is to receive annually a work of art donated by one of the artist members, the choice to be determined by lot. The first of these annual ceremonies took place last week in the two newly opened galleries in the Grand Central Station where the 114 paintings and sculpture are displayed. This exhibition is an earnest of the good faith of the artist members in the plan to put the selling of art on an organized selling basis, their contributions in many cases greatly exceeding in value the yearly membership fee. The interest of the occasion centered around the sketch of an artist painting in a pine forest by John S. Sargent which went to R. T. Crane Jr., while among the many other offerings there was something of interest for all.

The portraitists are well represented with promissory performances since they generously agree to paint a portrait approximately the size of the picture exhibited for whatever patron may elect their services. There will be many a "mauvais quart d'heure" in deciding which to sit to, with Cecilia Beaux, Wayman Adams, Lillian Westcott Hale, Ernest L. Ipsen, John C. Johnson, Jean McLane, Albert Stern, Leslie P. Thompson, Henry R. Rittenberg, Ralph Clarkson, and Leopold Seyffert among the available talent. For those who like a touch of Taos in their painting there are handsome canvases by Ernest L. Blumenschein and Walter Ufer, with Albert Groll, Oliver D. Grover, and Irving Couse supplying an atmosphere of the desert and the original settlers there. Landscapes aplenty, mostly conservative and academic in character, many pictures to do with the sea, some figure pieces and a still life or so, comprise the gamut of work offered, with the exception of Robert Chanler's decoration, "Birds of Paradise."

Harry Vincent, Charles Hopkinson, Charles H. Woodbury, Frederick Waugh, Hobart Nichols, Birge Harrison and Paul Dougherty are the outstanding purveyors of salt-water subjects, while among the painters who have found their material in pastoral haunts are Charles H. Davis, Gardner Symonds, John F. Carlson, John Follinsbee, Elliott Dainoff, Daniel Garber, Glenn Newell, Chauncey Ryder, Ben Foster, Paul King, Guy Wiggins, and Elmer Schofield. Eugene F. Savage—one of the most interesting of the younger painters—Charles S. Chapman, Frederic Frieske, Charles W. Hawthorne, Maurice Fromas, Ezra Winter, Irving Wiles, Anna Fisher, and Lillian Genthe are among those who contribute compositions more or less fanciful and decorative.

For those who prefer the sculptural side of art there is a wide selection from the work of Frederic MacMonnies, Cyrus Dowell, Carl Jenne, Bessie Potter Vonnob, Edward McCartan, Malvina Hoffman, Herbert Adams, Daniel Chester French, James E. Fraser, Laura Gardin, John Gregory, Anne V. Hyatt, John Korbel, Lucy Perkins Ripley, Janet Scudder, Renee Frahm, Robert Atkeson, Tait McKensie and Albin Polasek. R. P.

AMUSEMENTS

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By Emerson Rough. Directed by James Cruze
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Week of July 2 at 2 and 5. Beach 1784
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Sunshine Girls
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BOB HALL
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Philadelphia Art Federation

Philadelphia, June 30

Special Correspondence

IN ALL large cities of America there are many scattered art organizations, each pursuing its own isolated objective; one may devote itself to thumb box sketches, another to prints, another to water colors or oils, yet without any official channel of thought interchange among them, although the members of these societies comprise a majority of the art population of their individual cities. The cumulative authority which might be exerted through the effective union of these bodies for the aesthetic development of their immediate communities is beyond question of doubt, nor would it be necessary for the individual club to destroy in any way its own identity as a separate functioning body, with wholly divergent aims.

There are many questions of great import in city planning which are at present passed over the heads of art experts by men as ignorant of the arts as artists may be ignorant of political machinery. Against such degradation a powerful and widespread opinion of cultural forces might safeguard the municipality.

There are, at present, in many large cities, art bodies known as commissions or juries, on which men serve gratuitously, for the good of the greatest number. These altruistic bodies of disinterested professionals are, however, in constant danger of a coup d'état which may discard their judgments, or endeavor to intimidate and nullify their findings. A clash of this nature occurred recently in Philadelphia between the Mayor and the art jury over the adverse findings of the latter body with respect to the Wanamaker storehouse.

Organization Needed

It is interesting to note that scarcely a week prior to the outbreak of the controversy, the far-seeing art and civic organizations of the city, under the guidance of the Art Alliance, had met together in an effort to form a general art congress which might, in future, tend to uphold through consensus of opinion the fearless and truthful findings of the art jury, or of any other individual or organization whose efforts for the public weal might be negated through alien agencies.

Of the 62 organizations, civic, art, and musical, invited to participate in the initial convocation, 30 responded to the cause of a more influential art. The societies and clubs which have thus bound themselves in a loose comradeship, have not in any way lost their own identities, but, in their realization that there should be a more representative and authoritative source of art opinion in the city, they will annually, and through their committees, at stated intervals during the year, put their heads together for the greater aesthetic interest of the entire community.

When the occasion demands, the art congress, which is to be known as The Federated Art Organizations of Philadelphia, may call an additional session in the interest of fair play to artist, art, and community.

Program Outlined

In his opening address to the delegates from 30 organizations, John F. Braun, president of the Art Alliance, suggested several possible wedges of endeavor which might occupy the opening sessions of the federation. Among these were increased appreciation for art and music among children of the public schools, concerted support in the construction of the new municipal art museum which is gradually taking shape at the terminus of the Fairmount Parkway, and the possible construction of a municipal concert hall where all the music activities of the city might find a home.

An organizing committee of 10 mem-

bers has now been established to formulate a tentative program for the federation at its next meeting on the second Wednesday in October.

Those who have watched the art development in Philadelphia with growing interest since its renaissance with the birth of the Fairmount Park Art Association in the latter part of the last century, will doubtless look upon this new organization with renewed hopefulness. It is, in fact, the third attempt of Philadelphia artists to achieve some degree of influential union.

Earlier Activities

The first effort made prior to the organization of the Fairmount Park Art Association terminated in the founding of that body, while the second loose federation, if it may be thus dignified, was culled from the artists of the city during the years of the war to prevent the indiscriminate disfiguring of public ways by well-meant though unsightly memorials. At the terminus of the war period, the jury-like organization passed automatically from its position of adviser. There is, consequently, a great need for some definite channel whereby the general cultured opinion of the city may be gleaned for the public good. The federation just organized, including as it does civic and musical as well as art organizations, should have the advantage of a wide range of opinion and appeal.

Under existing conditions in Philadelphia, where the findings of the municipal art jury may be rendered ineffective by the work of a committee that the intellectual and artistic forces of the city rally to the support of expert judgments.

Organizations which have now officially become members of the federation are the Art Alliance, Art Jury, Cenacolo Leonardo da Vinci, City Parks Association, Art Committee of the Civic Club, Engineers' Club, Fairmount Park Art Association, Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Graphic Sketch Club, Musicians' Council, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Museum and Art School of Industrial Art, with its Alumni, Philadelphia Fountain Society, Philadelphia Sketch Club, Philomusical Club, Plastic Club, Treble Clef Society, School of Design for Women, Locust Club, Musicians Council and Music Teachers' Association.

Through the same source of stimulation, several additional organizations have been established in the city. The School Art League, with a membership of 1100 held a meeting preliminary to full organization in the fall. It will be the work of this association to encourage and foster the art efforts of school children, with the award of prizes best calculated to further that end. In much the same spirit, the Students' Art Association has also been founded through the Teachers' Art Association.

Following the example of several cities in the middle west, Philadelphia is now forming a popular art association, to which all citizens may contribute, thus becoming an integral part of the municipal art life. The society will be called The Friends of Art, with annual dues of a sum not nominating that the institution will be genuinely democratic. D. G.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

RIALTO EMIL JANNINGS in
"PETER THE GREAT"
Broadway at
42nd Street
Tremendous success. Public and critics praise in praise. Russian music excellent. Keaton comedy too.

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MATINEES Wed. & Sat.
SAM HARRIS Presents
THE 1923 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY

OWEN PATIN'S
ICEBOUND
Gaiety Way & 48th St. Evs. at 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

CYRIL MAUDE
in "The Funniest Play of the Year"
"AREN'T WE ALL"
JOHN GOLDEN Presents
7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

GEO. COHAN Thea. 84 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
LOUIS F. WILSON Presents
ADRIENNE
THE SPEEDY MELODY SENSATION
BILLY B. VAN, RICHARD CABLE

CORT Thea. W. 48 St. Evs. at 8:15
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15
MERTON OF THE MOVIES
WITH GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by
Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

TIMES SQ. West 42 St.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
Channing Pollock's
FOOL
Belmont It's a Comedy. Evs. 8:30
Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
H. B. Warner in "You and I"
With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

SELWYN Thea. W. 43rd St. Evs. at 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
Helen of Troy, New York
"The Perfect Musical Comedy."—Herald.

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The Covered Wagon
Fairmount's screen epic of America. Mats. reserved and on sale four weeks in advance.

Music News and Reviews

Walter Rummel Concludes
Recital Series in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 19.—On June 12 Walter Rummel gave the last of his series of piano recitals. On the following day an extra recital was announced "in response to numerous requests" for the evening of June 15 at Wigmore Hall. The unusual hour—9 p. m.—and his unpunctuality did not damp his supporters. They mustered in strong force, obviously in the encore mood, and their enthusiasm found plenty to fasten on in the program when it began!

As an exponent of the art of piano playing Mr. Rummel deserves all and more than all the praise he has received. His touch and technique flow out in sound as pure as the springs of Helicon; he makes the piano profoundly interesting as a medium; he almost persuades one to view all music from the angle of that instrument. Absorbedly a specialist in it himself, he is a specialist in delight in sweeping into its orbit fine things from all spheres.

For the first group on the program he had drawn upon Bach's organ works—the Triple Fugue and a Choral Prelude arranged by Busoni, and two more Choral Preludes arranged by himself. Whatever one may think of these borrowings it is only fair to say Rummel gave them wonderfully, with a limpid freedom in part playing, a variety of tone and a splendid sostenuto that preserved the essential organ characteristics these works were composed to suit.

At the other end of the program were borrowings of another sort—this time a group of Wagner arrangements by Brassin and Liszt. Most people probably prefer "The Fire Music" and "Ride of the Valkyries" in the original, but if not, then by all means let it be Rummel who plays them, for he does so with a glorious breadth of virtuosity, and under his flying fingers the great themes sing out with as much individuality as if they were really emerging from the orchestra.

In between the Bach and Wagner arrangements came three groups of genuine piano pieces. They revealed Rummel in his strength and weakness. He was so perfectly the pianist that he sometimes lost touch with the universal significance of music. In Schubert's Theme and Variation (Rosamunde) this brilliant aloofness was almost cynical. In the group of Chopin pieces it was merely the crisp good sense and detachment of the New World from the Old. However, in the Debussy solos it was the delicate perception of the specialist, the strength-

ening addition of thought to sentiment, and gave to "Reflets dans l'eau" and "Poissons d'or" a definition like that of sunlight. M. M. S.

Albeniz's "Pepita Jimenez"
Given at Opéra-Comique

PARIS, June 22 (Special Correspondence).—"Pepita Jimenez," represented at the Opéra-Comique, is the work of the Spanish master, Isaac Albeniz, whose career was too short to allow him to give in dramatic music the measure of his talent. The opera was received at the Opéra-Comique before the war, but was never produced there until now.

"Pepita Jimenez" was composed by Albeniz, at the transitory period of his career, that is to say, between the enormous production of piano pieces of charming but easy manner, and the moment when he composed "Iberia," which remains one of the most characteristic productions of the Spanish genius.

The first act musically paints the persons. The meeting of the two lovers, the divers episodes which bring out the good humor of Antonia, are full of intense life and movement. The second act, in two tableaux, linked by a symphonic interlude, paints the deep sorrow of Pepita. It begins by a strong and warm introduction. There are dances of peasants and young girls, who bring to Pepita the homage of their faithfulness. Then the scene of Pepita's despair is treated with a real dramatic accent.

The style of "Pepita Jimenez" is hybrid enough. It inclines towards the Italian school. The orchestration, often overcharged, does not leave enough part to declamation, and the music of the song pieces is rather mediocre. The rhythm is somewhat monotonous. The coloration and the well-studied atmosphere are the outstanding qualities of the score. In parts of it, such as the "Noël" which precedes the dance, we found the Albeniz whom we most admire.

The interpretation was homogeneous. Mme. Marguerite Carré was a touching and pathetic Pepita. She sang her rôle with delicious emotion, and with the right expression. The tenor, Max Bussy, showed the good quality of his voice in the rôle of Don Luis, but lacks for the moment in dramatic temperament. All the other rôles were taken correctly and conscientiously. The French text of Joseph de Marliave admirably fits the score. M. Albert Wolff at the desk was as usual excellent.

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HOTEL CLEVELAND

WOOL SENTIMENT IS THAT BOTTOM HAS BEEN REACHED

Raw Staple Market Displays
More Steadiness—Mills Seem
to Need Added Supplies.

The raw wool market appears to be neither stronger nor weaker than it was a week ago. There is a greater degree of steadiness apparent, however, which seems to indicate a growing belief on the part of the wool trade that the bottom has been reached, for the time being, at least, and that a rebound to a stronger market may be imminent.

The correctness of this point of view remains to be proved but there are some developments in the last week which tend to support such a theory.

Of these developments, the chief in importance has been a renewal of interest on the part of the manufacturers in wool. As yet, there have been no sales of great importance recorded, but there has been not a little inquiry from the mills, which presumably are commencing to prepare their lightweight samples in earnest, and some of whom may deem it a part of wisdom to get more than the sampling "line" on the market for raw materials because, despite the fact that there is a fair weight of wool available in the United States at the moment, there is not a great stock of the more desirable descriptions, so that, should there be a normal or near-normal demand for goods, some of the mills might be rather hard pressed to get as much wool of certain descriptions as they might want.

Quite likely, also, the manufacturers have been finding sufficient repeat order business to make it necessary to come into the market for piecing-out lots of wool.

To be sure, there was a heavy initial ordering on the part of the buyers of cloth and the usual volume of repeat orders has not been in evidence. Nevertheless, there has been some re-ordering of late and mills which earlier in the season were less fortunate than some of their competitors have lately been getting more commitments.

Wool Bargains Sought

The manufacturers are all trying to secure bargains; as one dealer tersely described it, "they are trying to buy below the belt." The fact that a comparatively small quantity of wool changed hands in the market of the better feeling among the dealers who have, naturally enough, been feeling anything but cheerful after a period of three months of dull business. Indeed, it has been a matter of more than passing comment that the dealers have maintained a firm attitude as they have during the unusually long period of dullness.

The spinners and combers, also, report more business in prospect, basing their conclusions upon the greater inquiry for yarns and tops. Here, too, the spinners generally have been made to buy under the market, but for the most part it has been found a practical impossibility to buy any large weight of yarns or tops under the level of quotations generally being made, and so no large business has been done.

The foreign markets, of course, have also been a strong element of strength in keeping the domestic market up. The strength of the foreign markets has been particularly indicated in London, since the opening of the current series of colonial auctions.

Opening as noted last week, at prices par to 1/4 per cent less than the previous London closing rates, but with a rather better tone than was shown at Liverpool in the interim, from the third to the fourth London series, there has been a fairly steady improvement since the opening, withdrawals having been general, while competition has been more general and likewise keener, even American showing some interest toward the end of last week. Some descriptions, moreover, which opened below the parity of the last sales' closing rates, have practically regained the ground lost in the interim and, with few exceptions, it may be said that the sales are back practically to the level of the previous sales' closing rates. The Continent has continued to be the chief buyer, although England has not neglected the offerings which have been made. America has bought little.

Brisbane of Interest

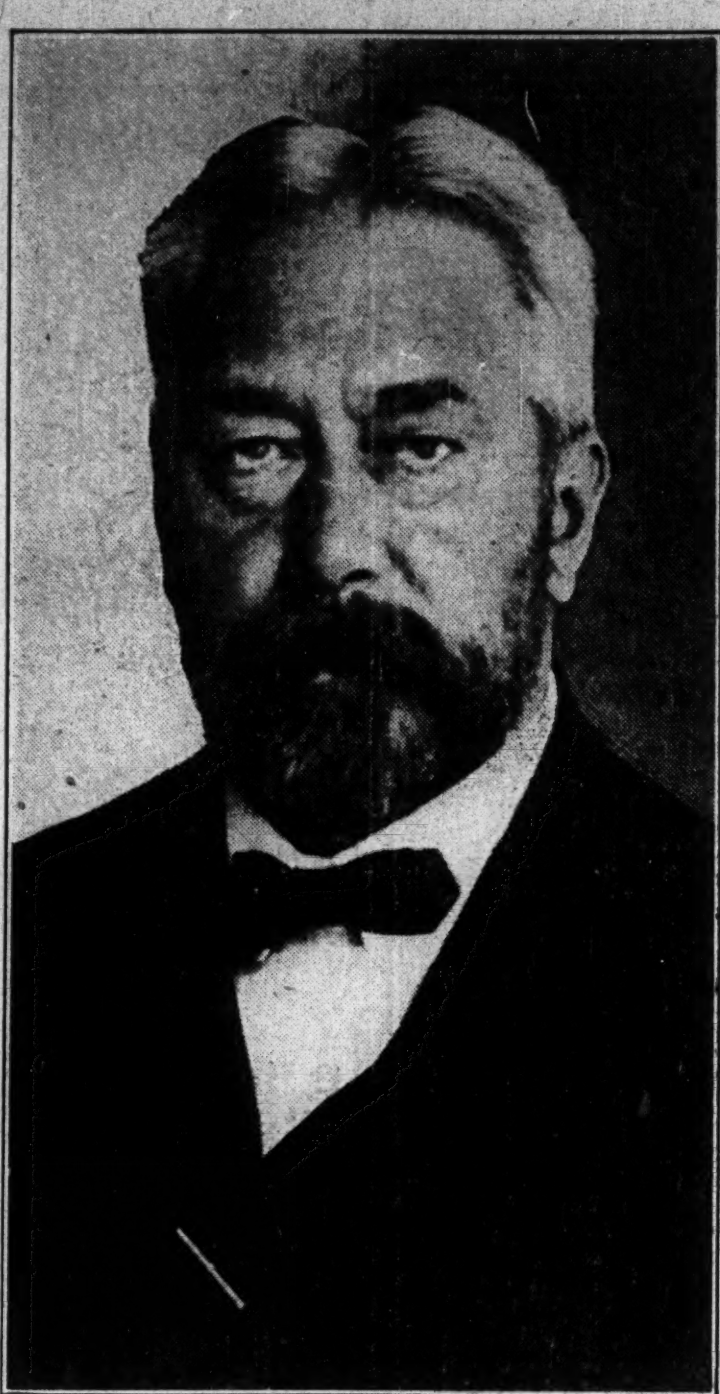
Interest has been rather keen to ascertain the course of prices at the Brisbane auction, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. This sale will be the final regular sale scheduled between now and September. American interest in the sale has been largely for the sake of information, as few if any orders went "down below" for this sale. The Continent and Japan, however, were expected to be interested buyers, and it was confidently expected that prices would hold steady under the impetus of buyers from these markets. Germany, however, was the only buyer displaying keenness at the opening when prices showed a decline from the preceding sales of about 5 per cent, although the selection is described as a good one and good combing 64-70s were costing, clean landed basis, in bond, Boston, \$1.18.

As regards the new clip, there has been little change in the west of the United States. Growers still resist the lower level of prices for the most part, and sales, consequently, are only scattering and chiefly of small quantities. Consignments have been larger, of course, advances for fine and medium territory wools of the better sort being around 35 cents.

In addition to moderate sales for domestic consumption, there have been some further small sales made for export, chiefly of fine and medium qualities in South American countries, especially Montevideo and Cordoba.

BUCK BUSINESS GOOD

DETROIT, July 5.—The Buick Motor Company's production for the fiscal year ending Aug. 1 will approximate 200,000 cars, 15,000 greater than the previous estimate. Actual sales for the first five months of 1923 total approximately 96,000 automobiles. This includes sales of the Flint, Detroit and Canadian plants.



Gustav Lindenthal

ONE of the marvels of engineering in America is the famous \$35,000,000 Hell Gate Bridge in New York, designed and built in 1917 by Gustav Lindenthal of Metuchen, N. J. The completion of this famous structure has been called "an epoch-making event in American bridge building and a monument to the genius of its designer."

Educated in the Provincial College of Brunn, Austria, and later in a polytechnic school in Vienna, Mr. Lindenthal came to America in 1874, and five years later began his career as bridge builder at Chicago and Pittsburgh, where he became connected with the Erie Railroad and built a number of railway bridges in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and Indiana.

Mr. Lindenthal was commissioner of bridges in New York City under Mayor Seth Low in 1902, 1903, when he designed the Queensborough and Manhattan bridges over the East River, and planned the reconstruction of the old Brooklyn Bridge. Two years before taking up public office he had designed the erection of a steel bridge over the Hudson River at New York, a structure with 14 railroad tracks and a span of 3100 feet—double the span of the original Brooklyn Bridge—and involving an outlay of \$100,000,000. Twenty years later the project, although considered practicable, was abandoned for a tunnel system between New York and New Jersey, and in this work also Mr. Lindenthal had an important part.

A number of American and foreign engineering societies have bestowed medals upon Mr. Lindenthal for his achievements, and he has also been the recipient of various honorary degrees from technical schools. He is president of the North River Bridge Company, a Fellow of the A. A. S. E., a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (Rowland Prize, 1884), the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers (London), Oesterreichischen Ingenieur und Architekten-Verein of Vienna, and the Verein Deutscher Maschinen-Ingenieure of Berlin, the Aeronautische Gesellschaft and the Lieberkranz. Mr. Lindenthal is a contributor to technical magazines on engineering and allied subjects.

FREIGHT LOADINGS HOLD BIG VOLUME

Cars Exceed the Million Mark
for the Fourth Time This
Far This Year

NEW YORK, July 5.—Car loadings of freight have exceeded the million mark for the fourth time this far this year for the week ending June 23. The total was 1,002,740 cars, an increase of 227,293 over the corresponding week of 1921.

Although the railroads are carrying more freight than ever before during this season of the year the American Railway Association this afternoon announced that the number of surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service continues to increase.

It was reported that the surplus freight cars reported on June 22, the latest figures available, totaled 58,671 cars. This was an increase of 6683 over the total on June 14. At the same time, the reported shortage in freight cars, for the country as a whole, amounted to only 11,896 cars, a decrease since June 14 of 891 cars.

Surplus box cars in good repair totaled 34,735, an increase in approximately a week of 4875, while surplus coal cars numbered 4269, or an increase during the same period of 1140. Reports to hand also showed 7057 surplus stock cars on June 22, a gain of 834 within a week, while surplus refrigerator cars showed an increase of 133 during the same period, which brought the total for that class of equipment to 11,769.

The statement further declares that of the total reported shortage of 11,896 freight cars, 2064 were box cars, an increase of 357 since June 14, while the reported shortage in coal cars amounted to 7976, which was a decrease within the same period of 1281.

NEW ORLEANS TO KEEP PORT RANK

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—New Orleans easily will retain its rank as second port in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30. Emilie Kuntz, collector of customs, declared today in announcing that \$25,277,709 was collected in duties on imports here during that period.

The figure was a new record, the previous high total having been only \$16,186,019 for the last fiscal year.

MUSEUM TO BE PART OF THE NEW COTTON EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, July 3.—Installation of a museum in the new cotton exchange building to be opened next month, which will visualize the history of cotton raising and the uses to which it has been put, is being announced by exchange authorities today.

A model of an electrically operated cotton mill, equipped with the most modern appliances, will be shown alongside the crude weaving frames on which cotton was first spun by hand. Models of a modern cotton gin and one of the old Mississippi River stern wheel steamboats also will be exhibited.

Large space will be devoted to various insect pests, including the boll weevil, which annually destroys millions of dollars' worth of raw cotton. The museum also will contain a valuable collection of old documents having to do with the financing and delivery of cotton, a technical library, exhibits of the various grades of cotton, and the soil in which they are grown and samples of the various materials made from cotton, such as dress goods, tire webbing, etc.

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask
American Trust Co.	225	225
Bay State Nat. Bank	195	195
Commercial Sec. Nat. Bank	144	144
Commonwealth Nat. Bank	196	196
Exchange Trust Co.	188	188
Federal Nat. Bank	217	217
First Nat. Bank	196	196
Fourth Atlantic Nat. Bank	196	196
International Nat. Bank	215	215
Liberty Trust Co.	215	215
Merchants Nat. Bank	292	292
National Bank of Mass.	295	295
National Shawmut Bank	200	200
Norfolk Bank	196	196
Old Colony Trust Co.	224	224
Second Nat. Bank	230	230
Webster & Atlas National Bank	192	192

FRENCH BANK STATEMENT

PARIS, July 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France compares (figures in francs, last 1000 omitted):	
July 4	June 27
Gold on hand	5,537,743
Silver on hand	5,537,704
Circulation	27,661,950
General deposits	2,553,715
Discounts	2,065,250
Treasury deposits	23,900,000
Advances	2,078,322

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 5.—Consols for money here today were 57½, De Beers 13½, Rand Mines 2½, Money, 2 per cent. Discount rates, short bills, 3½ per cent; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

UNITED KINGDOM RAISIN STOCKS NOT CUT MUCH

Trading Has Been Light for
Months—New Crop Prospects
in Smyrna Not Bright

LIVERPOOL, June 29 (Special Correspondence).—Callifonian raisins in the United Kingdom, apart from particular stocks, are in restricted hands and becoming more so as the season progresses. For months, however, trading in this class of produce has been very light, and the general stocks of raisins and sultanas are not reduced much, if any, from what they were at the end of 1922.

In addition to the 19,000 tons of raisins then in the country, following a heavy import for the year of 18,000 tons, there have been steady imports of Smyrnas and Afghans during the last four months, and now the first consignments of Australians and South Africans are arriving, although at high prices, to add to the variety at the disposal of buyers.

Practically the whole crop of Afghans is lying in store untouched, or that part of it exported to the United Kingdom, but the sellers' ideas as to price are unchanged in the absence of any considerable demand.

Unfavorable reports have come to hand as to the progress of the 1923 crop in the Smyrna district, and holders of other varieties are firm in their notion of prices in view of the neglect of the Smyrna growth.

The general view of holders is that the Smyrna crop will turn out to be small. In normal times Smyrna's contribution to the needs of the United Kingdom in sultanas is between 20,000 and 25,000 tons annually.

The United States has not sent consignments with anything like the same consistency as to quality or quantity, except during the exceptional year of 1919, and there will be ample opportunity for Callifonian raisin growers to supply deficiencies should such arise during the season.

Many importers, however, have declared their intention of not concluding any more foreign contracts for Callifonian raisins, only buying on spot terms.

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN CONTROL CHANGES

NEW YORK, July 5.—Control of International & Great Northern Railway Company has passed to a group represented by Swartout & Appenzeller as a result of the purchase of 25,000 voting trust certificates at 22½, or a total of \$562,500. Acquisition of the additional shares gives the group a total of 76,000.

The purchase was made from the group which recently underwrote the reorganization plan effected last year. The syndicate was headed by J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Speyer & Co. The sale of the voting trust certificates will enable the group to liquidate, having no more securities of the road.

The identity of interests for which the purchase was made has not been revealed, but it is stated that the acquisition was not for the immediate account of any other road. The block is part of the stock which was to have been sold to St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company in connection with the proposed acquisition of International & Great Northern at a price of \$26.50 a share, but was blocked by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

LOWER CAR FARE IS DEMANDED BY CITY OF ST. PAUL

ST. PAUL, July 5.—An analysis of the reports of the St. Paul City Railway Company, made by Commissioner McDonald, shows the company had a loss of \$3,311,000 for the first five months of this year, compared with 6.8 per cent last year in the same period.

The figures will be used by Corporation Counsel McNally and his assistant, Arthur Stewart, in their fight before the railroad and warehouse commission for a lower carfare. The rate is now 6 cents.

Minneapolis is also attempting to get lower rates on the St. Paul and Minneapolis lines, constituting the Twin City Rapid Transit Company.

ATLANTA RESERVE BANK CUBAN PLANS ARE TAKING SHAPE

ATLANTA, July 3.—The Federal Reserve Bank here hopes to establish its Cuban agency by September. Plans will be worked out at a meeting of directors July 19. Men from the Atlanta organization probably will be sent down to open and supervise the agency.

The Atlanta Reserve Bank now has \$40,000,000 Atlanta Reserve notes in circulation in Cuba, and it is planned to increase this to \$100,000,000 as business develops.

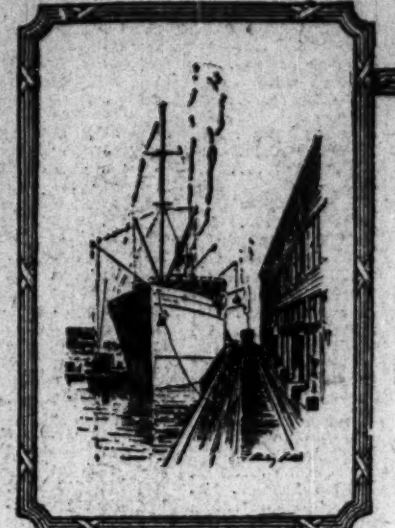
BOURNE MILLS PROFIT-SHARING

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 5 (Special).—Bourne Mills have paid to 600 employees the sixty-seventh semi-annual profit-sharing dividend. The dividend was practically as large as the weekly payroll of the company. Employees shared in the company's profits on the basis of six months' continuing employment, dating from Dec. 2, 1922, to May 26 of this year.

The bonus was about the same as that paid during the last several years, but was less than those during the war-time business boom.

HUGE GERMAN CAPITAL

LONDON (By Mail).—In May companies coming into existence in Germany required 11,670,000,000 marks capital, compared with 1,010,000,000 in May, 1922. Existing companies drew on the investing public for 12,755,000,000 marks by increasing capital six times as much as in May, 1922.



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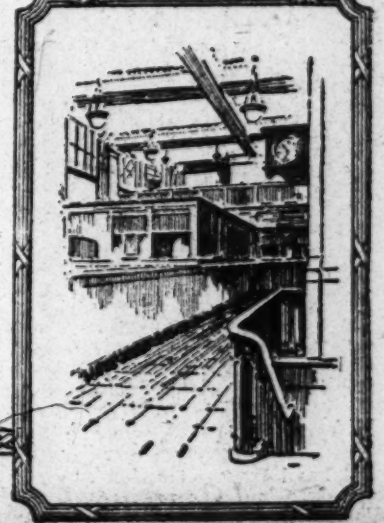
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National Union Bank

BOSTON



LANCASHIRE HAS BETTER TURN IN COTTON INDUSTRY

Outlook Best for Some Time—
May Exports Largest With
One Exception Since 1920

LIVERPOOL, June 29 (Special Correspondence).—Exports of yarn and piece goods from cotton mills here have at last taken a turn for the better for the first time this year, and with the conclusion of a 12 months' agreement between the employers and the operatives on the wage question, the outlook is considerably more hopeful than for some time.

Among other countries which have increased their shipments from Lancashire, the United States took 13,500,000 square yards of piece goods during May as compared with 5,250,000 during the corresponding month last year and 3,250,000 in May, 1921.

The total exports of piece goods during May this year were, with one exception, the largest in any month since May, 1920, and they indicate a very sudden revival from the decline shown by the first four months of the year.

Nearly 410,000,000 square yards were exported to various destinations. Turkey took nearly twice the amount purchased in May last year, Egypt a third more, the Argentine a third more, Bombay twice as much, and Bengal a fourth more.

On the other hand there have been large decreases in the trade with China because of the civil war, and with Germany and France were also exhibit gains, although there have been greater fluctuations in the case of yarn than in piece goods figures. The total for May was 12,500,000 pounds, amounting in value to nearly £2,000,000.

This figure is nearly 2,000,000 pounds greater than the previous month, but has been eclipsed twice during the previous four months, namely in January and March. Compared with the similar months in 1922 and 1921, the totals represent a decline on last year's trade, but a substantial advance compared with 1921.

CRUDE OIL CHEAPER

The Humble Oil & Refining concern has reduced the price of both grades of Gulf Coast crude oil 25 cents a barrel posting \$1.90 for grade "A" and \$1.35 for "B." Mexico and Currie were also reduced in price 25 cents and 35 cents respectively and are now on the same basis as Powell crude, namely, \$1 a barrel.

STREET RAILWAY DIVIDENDS

A compilation of street railway statistics by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities reveals that 23 Massachusetts trolley companies reporting to the commission during the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, paid dividends aggregating \$4,326,678 comparing, with declarations in 1921 of \$3,617,372 by 22 companies.

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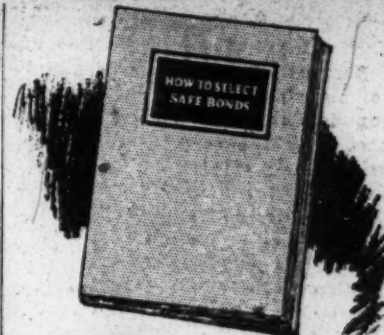
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PINE LUMBER MILLS OF SOUTH BREAKING PREVIOUS RECORDS

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—New high records for production and shipments of southern pine lumber for the first five months of the present year are indicated by figures from 100 individual mills compiled and made public by the Southern Pine Association. These figures show that shipments for 1923 to June 1 total 1,548,611,423 feet from the 100 identical mills which have been reporting for the last nine years. This is the greatest volume of southern pine shipments from the 100 mills for the first five months of any year in the records of the association. Production from these 100 mills for the first five months of 1923 aggregate 1,419,726,312 feet, which is greater than for any similar period since 1916.

OIL CONCERN DOES WELL

Earnings of the Pan-American Petroleum concern in the half-year just ended were the best in the history of the company. It is estimated that net profits were in excess of \$18,000,000, or \$4.40 a share on about 2,500,000 shares outstanding. These earnings, it is expected by officers of the company, will be maintained in the second half-year, so that the company will earn in 1923 about \$13 a share.



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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent, or \$1.50, on the preferred capital stock of this company, payable July 10th, 1923, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 6th, 1923.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CURB BOSTON STOCKS

100	Glenn Alden Coal	65	85	65	Am Wool pr 100	100	93	100
100	Goodyear Tire	10	10	10	Amoskeag	77	77	76
200	Hudson Co pf	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	Anaconda	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
100	Hudson & Manhat.	8	8	8	Arcadian	75	75	75
100	Hydrox Corp	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	Ariz Corn	8 1/2	9	8 1/2
100	Mesabi Iron	7	7	7	Atlas Tack	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
200	Midvale Steel Del.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	Bos Elev	77	77	76 1/2
					Bos Elr	97	97	93

20 Aluminum Weld Inc.	21	31	31	50	Boz Ely 2nd Pr.	99 94	99 99	99
20 N Y Zinc	149 148	148	148	148	Boz & Albany 1st	147	147	147
20 N Y Zinc Corp	149 148	148	148	148	Boz & Albany 2nd	11	11	11
20 do pf	3 3	3	3	3	Boz & M pf A 20	20	20	20
20 Ree Mot Truck	14 14	14	14	14	Cal & Ariz.	42	42	42
20 Ree Mot Truck	14 14	14	14	14	Cal & Ariz.	42	42	42
20 Todd Shipyard	47 47	47	47	47	Carmon Hill	6	6	6
20 U S L & Ht	16 16	16	16	16	Chas	6	6	6
20 U S L & Ht	16 16	16	16	16	Connor J 2nd	19 19	19 19	19
20 Universal P R	12 12	12	12	12	Cop Range	28 28	28 28	28
20 Wtly Corp 1st pf	97 97	97	97	97	East River	7 7	7 7	7
20 Wtly Corp 1st pf	97 97	97	97	97	Eastern Mfg	7 7	7 7	7
20 Roamer Motors	11 10 11	11	10 11	11	Eastern S S	76 76	76 76	76
STANDARD OILS								
20 Anglo Am Oil	14 14	14	14	14	E Mass Ry S	26 26	26 26	26
20 Buckley P	33 33	33	33	33	do pf	67 67	67 67	67
20 Cont Oil	34 34	34	34	34	Edison	14 14	14 14	14
20 Cont Oil	34 34	34	34	34	Gen Elec Sp	11 11	11 11	11

600 Galena S O	59	59	59	Hood Rubber	544	544	54	54
900 Humboldt Oil	294	294	294	Island Creek	100	100	58	58
900 Independence	294	294	294	La Croyde	100	100	58	58
900 Ind P L	364	364	364	La Salle	16	16	1 1/2	1 1/2
900 Internatl Pet	154	154	154	Libby McN	5	5	3	3
900 Iowa	10	10	10	Libby McN	5	5	3	3
900 Ohio Oil & Gas	59	59	59	Mass Gas	823	823	83 1/2	83 1/2
125 Prairie Oil & Gas	17	17	17	Mass Gas	68	68	66	66
45 South Perm Oil	130	130	130	May Old oil	1	1	6	6
900 Standard Oil of Ind	39	39	39	Mc Invest	5	5	7	7
900 Standard Oil of Ind	39	39	39	Mc Invest	5	5	7	7
900 Standard Oil of Ind	39	39	39	Miss Rlv Pp	194	194	13 1/2	13 1/2
900 Standard Oil of Ken	823	823	823	Miss Rlv P P	80	80	80	80
900 Standard Oil of N Y	264	264	264	Miss Rlv P P	80	80	80	80
900 Standard Oil of N Y	264	264	264	Miss Rlv P P	80	80	80	80
900 Vacuum Oil	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	Nat Leather	3	3	3	3
				New Cornelia	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
INDEPENDENT OILS								
100 Arkansas Nat Gas.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	New Cornelia	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
				New Cornelia	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
				New River	39	39	39	39

90	Carly Syn	12.3%	3.7%	12.3%	3.7%	North Butte	2.4%	2.4%	2%	2%
90	Carly Syn	12.3%	3.7%	12.3%	3.7%	North Butte	2.4%	2.4%	2%	2%
90	do B cfta	18.4%	13.4%	18.4%	13.4%	Ohio River	11.1%	11.1%	8%	10%
90	do pr	84.6%	64.3%	84.6%	64.3%	Oilways	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%
90	do pr	84.6%	64.3%	84.6%	64.3%	Old River	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%
90	Creole Syndicate	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	Pacific Mills	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%
90	do	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	Pacific Mills	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%
90	Gulf Oil	51.6%	51.6%	51.6%	51.6%	Quincy Mdn	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
90	Gulf Oil	51.6%	51.6%	51.6%	51.6%	Quincy Mdn	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
90	Moun & Gulf Oil	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	St. Mary Lnd	21.2%	21.2%	21.2%	21.2%
90	Moun & Gulf Oil	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	St. Mary Lnd	21.2%	21.2%	21.2%	21.2%
90	Mutual Oil et	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	Swift & Houston	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%
90	Mutual Oil et	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	Swift & Houston	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%
90	New Bradford	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	Swift River	17.4%	17.4%	17.4%	17.4%
90	New Bradford	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	Swift River	17.4%	17.4%	17.4%	17.4%

Enniskill Oil	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	Torrington	45	49	45	45
En Royat Canadian	16	15 1/2	15 1/2	Trinidad	16	16	16	16
En Salt Creek	16	15 1/2	15 1/2	Tuolumne	16	18	15	15
En Salt Creek Cons	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	Un Twisted	163	163	161	161
En Seal Oil & Gas	2	2	2	Un Shoe	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34
En Seal Oil & Gas	15	15 1/2	14 1/2	Un Shoe	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34
En Ventura Oil	24 1/2	25	25	US Smelt Pk	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
En West States O & L	16	12	12	US Steel	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
En West States O & L	16	12	12	US Steel	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
En Cities Svc	89	89	89	Ventura Oil	26	26 1/2	25	25
MINING								
Alaska Brit Col Met	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Western L	103	103	103	103
Calaveras Mining	1	1	1	Walworth	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Calaveras Cons	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Wal Watch	9	9	9	9
Com Con Min	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Wal Watch Pk	13	19	19	19
Crescent Gold	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Warren B	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Crescent Gold	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	BONDS				
Hollinger Gold Mine	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	Lib 34 4 1/2	98.78	98.19	98.19	98.19

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1 Russian	5 1/2%	109	10%	10%
2 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
3 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
4 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
5 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
6 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
7 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
8 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
9 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
10 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
11 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
12 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
13 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
14 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
15 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
16 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
17 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
18 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
19 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
20 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
21 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
22 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
23 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
24 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
25 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
26 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
27 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
28 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
29 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
30 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
31 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
32 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
33 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
34 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
35 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
36 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
37 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
38 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
39 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
40 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
41 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
42 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
43 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
44 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
45 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
46 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
47 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
48 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
49 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%
50 U.S., Mexico	4 1/2%	108	10%	10%

ELECTRICITY IN 1922
The Department of Interior reports the production of electricity during 1922 aggregated 47,659,004,900 kilowatt-hours, compared with 40,975,617,000 in 1921. Of the 1922 total, New

supplied 15.57 per cent, Pennsylvania 3.50 per cent, and California 1.25 per cent. Production of oil totaled 2,065,465,000 barrels, compared with 14,140,808,000 in 1921. California was the leading producer of hydroelectric power, with 21.95 per cent of the total. New York was next with 18.25 per cent.

Fuels produced 30,452,539,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy, compared with 28,605,209,000 in 1921. To make a total, 34,718,907 short tons of coal, 197,216 barrels of oil, and 27,172,000 cubic feet of gas were produced.

The production of electricity in the United States is the largest in the world. The recovery of virgin Mexican oil and the discovery of the oil fields in the figures of the famous Panuco fields, is

by the use of wood for fuel was 2,596,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of \$260,000 over 1921.

The above statistics are compiled from electric utility companies in the United States whose primary production of electricity is more than 10,000 kilowatt hours. At present the total capacity of generators in these power plants is 16,150,000 kilowatts.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL

The British Empire Steel Corporation reports the coal output in June at 514,000 tons, compared with \$82,982 in the similar month of a year ago, an increase of 517 per cent.

In the ended June 30 was \$282,801

Industry and Commerce. The new oil fields located near Jalapa, Tlaxcala, Mexico, cover 1,000 acres.

Reports from 231 oil refineries in the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior, show that they produced 1,200,000 gallons of kerosene, 333,532.347 gallons; or only about 8,000 gallons less than the high record made by the Standard Oil Company during motorizing season On June 1, 1922, stock totaled only 658,607,102 gallons.

A ship named "William Hansen," owned by William Hansen of Norway, owner, but it is said to have been displaced into direct steamship service between Chicago, Great Britain and North America.

The first ship will leave Chicago for England. The Chicago & Western Northern B. Co. has agreed to transport goods to the United Kingdom.

BANKING CONCERN'S

IRISH LOAN AFFAIRS
LONDON, July 5.—The London City & Midland Bank's review refers to the fact that the British Free State is working in New York, but considers that Britain might respond in some form. This is doubted in some quarters.

BOSTON CLUB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)		High	Low
Corp	12	12	12
okers	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Cons Min.	4	4	4
Cup	77	75 1/2	75 1/2
	11	10	10
ational Cop	35	35	35
ap	4 1/4	4	4
	07	05	05
ater	25	25	25
	75	70	70
fy	35	35	35
Verde Ext	30	29	29
mlnes	32	32	32

1. The Chicago & North Western R. will issue a through bill of lading to the United Kingdom.

BANKING CONCERN'S PROFIT
LONDON, July 5—The Peninsula
Banking Corporation showed
a profit of £139,000, compared
with £129,000 last year. A dividend of
10 per cent was declared.

DOME MINES' OUTPUT
The gold production of Dome
Mines, in June was valued at \$431,
000, compared with \$355,532 in May
and \$1,111 in April.

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The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following
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COAL WAGE ISSUE
REVIVED IN BRITAIN

Dispute Likely to Be Settled by
Constitutional Means—Ex-
tremists Press for Action
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 12.—The coal mining
industry has been passing through yet
another crisis and though the ques-
tions at issue have not been finally
settled there seems a better chance
now of their being solved by constitu-
tional means than appeared likely a
few weeks ago.

The most serious question is the
minimum wage. At present in the
majority of districts wages are down
to a minimum. The miners get a
minimum wage and the owners a
minimum profit. Excess profits are
distributed in the ratio of 85 per cent
to wages and 15 per cent to profits.
Some of the more extreme among the
miners have been advising the can-
celling of the agreement of 1921 be-
cause of its profit-sharing basis.

Fields Divided in Policies

The different fields are divided in
their policies. Early in the contro-
versy South Wales, always the most
difficult field in extreme views, with
Lancashire and Durham, were for
scrapping the agreement. Later Lan-
cashire revised its views and now
agrees with the districts that want
the agreement amended. Probably the
reason why South Wales wants to
make a change is that its production
is below that of many of the other
fields and without adequate reason.
It is asked by the owners if there is
good reason that South Wales pro-
duction should be 20 per cent less
than Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Leices-
tershire and Nottinghamshire. If their
output was up to the scale of these
districts they would be getting the
same wages.

The extreme section, who want to
give three months' notice to terminate
the agreement, make no secret that
this is the first step toward a strike.
Miners' leaders, like Frank Hodges
and W. Straker, oppose this most
strongly, knowing that a strike is not
going to benefit anyone. They see
that the real solution is to bring down
the cost of living. The miners' wages
now are 45 to 50 per cent above the
pre-war wage but the cost of living
is still 70 points above. With the
miner these figures do not apply ex-
actly as they do in other industries
because the miner gets his house
either free or at a specially low rent,
and his coal free, two items that count
for a good deal in the annual budget.

Durham a Hostile District

But the cost of living as a basis of
fixing wages was abandoned when the
national agreement was made in 1921.
This agreement decided that the abil-
ity of the industry to pay must fix the
rate of wages. In 1922 the percentage
arrangement alluded to above worked
out well for the miner, while, in ad-
dition, from 4 to 5 per cent more men
were employed than before the war.

The matter was to have come up for

REPORT TELLS LACK
OF CO-OPERATION

Irish Agricultural Society Is Not
Optimistic

DUBLIN, June 18 (Special Cor-
respondence).—The annual meeting of
the Irish Agricultural Organization
Society, which was postponed from
last autumn owing to the troubled
state of the country, has now been
held in Dublin, and a report on the
situation of the Irish co-operative
movement was read.

The tone of the report was of neces-
sity scarcely cheerful, for the Irish
co-operative movement, in common
with many other business ventures,
has suffered seriously from the events
of the past few years.

There has been a decrease of turn-
over from £14,500,000 to £10,250,000,
a portion of which diminution is
on account of reductions in prices.
The creameries have suffered severely,
many being destroyed in the fighting.
Among the distributive societies 100
made some sort of profit, while 141
lost money. There are but 30 to 40
sound credit societies. The Irish Ag-
ricultural Wholesale Society narrowly
escaped financial disaster, the cause
of its trouble being the lack of sup-
port from members.

The organizers have been very frank
in presenting the unpleasant details
of their position. It is realized that
the people, the societies themselves,
need to be educated co-operatively
or to be re-educated. There is the credit
evil. The report states that there is
a grave necessity for "capitalizing the
societies and their trading federations
for reducing their indebtedness by
limiting the credit of the members." Until
this drawback is removed it will
cripple the growth and strength of the
movement.

Regretting his absence from the
meeting and commenting on his ex-
periences when in America, Sir Horace
advocated "standardization" of prod-
ucts, an idea which finds almost
weekly expression in the society's or-
gan, The Irish Homestead; and he
hoped the societies that there are
sakes would listen to the advice of
organizers.

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EDUCATIONAL

A Bengali Parda School, an Indication of Progress

London, England
Special Correspondence

THE very existence of parda schools is an indication of the progress of female education in Bengal. Only a generation ago such a school would have been impossible. "Parda" means a screen, a curtain. The parda woman is the woman behind the screen, whose face may not be beheld by man. And herein lies the root of the difficulties in the way of female education in Bengal. Until a large number of women had been educated, parda schools were an impossibility, and until parda schools were instituted no girl over 10, and only a small proportion of eight and nine-year-olds would attend even girls' schools which were taught by male teachers. Occasionally a few girls under 10 go to a village school, but the practice is by no means usual. No father of wealth or importance would risk his daughter's social reputation by sending her to a boys' school. In the towns it is out of the question for girls to attend boys' schools.

The first schools for girls started by Christian missionaries were staffed with pundits, who taught under supervision. These male teachers have gradually been supplanted by trained Indian Christian girls, as such girls have grown up in the mission schools. There is now another source of trained women teachers in the Brahma Samaj, a community professing a reformed Hinduism, among whose tenets the education of women takes a prominent place. In these days, pundits are seldom found on the staffs of girls' schools. Roughly, the missionary schools for girls are staffed with Christians, the Hindu and Brahma schools principally with members of the Brahma Samaj, and in a lesser proportion with Hindu widows from special training colleges.

Cause for Hesitation

Although the Hindu girl is now taught by teachers of her own race and sex, she cannot attend school without coming into contact with outside religious influences, for even in a parda school practically all the teachers are Brahmans or Christians. Small wonder if the Hindu mother hesitates to place her daughter in an atmosphere so totally outside her own experience. Not that she underestimates education; in fact, in her opinion, female education should take the form of a very thorough drilling in household arts and crafts, in Hindu tradition and custom. Reading and writing are well enough in their way, but she doubts whether they are worth the risks which must attend such strange departures as a daily traveling to and fro, days spent away from home, meetings with all and sundry, even though the meetings be only with women and the journeys made in a closed vehicle. In view of this code, which is still the code of the orthodox Hindu household, it is not surprising to find a parda school with an attendance of 250 girls, daughters of Hindu families.

The Binapani Parda School is well worth a visit. It is something new to the average European to visit a girls' school entirely under Indian management. A durwan guards the great gate through which no man may enter. The building is of typical Hindu construction. The gateway leads into a spacious courtyard, with a raised veranda, some three feet from the ground, running round it. Classrooms open off the veranda. The building is two-storied. A gallery runs round the upper story, shading the courtyard and roofing in the lower veranda. In the office on the right of the gateway sits the lady principal, before a businesslike desk, covered with neat piles of papers. Round the walls stand almirahs (cupboards) with glass doors, displaying specimens of needlework, lace modeling, and drawing. The needlework consists of heavy embroideries in gold and silver thread on velvet or silk. The lace models are of every variety from such dainty efforts as a leaf or a mango to elaborate groups of fruit and animals.

Kindergarten

Across the courtyard, in the reception room of the house, are the infant classes. These are huge classes, but the little lady in charge has them in excellent order. There is no furniture in these classrooms, save a table and chair for the teacher and almirahs for books. The children sit on grass mats, their slates and books in neat piles before them. The little maids are pleased enough to see visitors, but they are in no wise excited. If visitors choose to come to school that is their own affair, not a reason for interrupting lessons. They sing an action song, and show their writing, neither gratified nor annoyed at the interest shown in their work. And herein is a marked contrast to the mission schools, where the children are obviously accustomed to be the objects of curiosity and inspection. In this parda school there is a total absence of the self-consciousness that supposes school children to be the object of special interest or curiosity. The visitors, rather than the children, are the curiosities.

The upper classes are accommodated with desks and chairs. The classrooms seem well equipped with maps, books, etc., but the pupils are few. Throughout the school, the ages of the girls are announced as 10 and

under, yet some of the girls look considerably older. The curriculum differs but slightly from that of boys' schools. Both boys and girls prepare for the matriculation. The syllabus for girls includes among its alternative subjects, cookery, stitching, first aid and music.

In an upper room, one of those typically Eastern rooms opening on to the flat roof, with a view over the city, like a peep into the Arabian Nights, songs are being practiced for the prize giving. With their customary grave, detached courtesy, the girls go through their song—a short cantata. The singing is good for such youthful vocalists, but spoiled by the harmonium accompaniment, which can never satisfactorily take the place of the Indian stringed instruments. On the balcony sits the spinning class. Not a girl looks up from her charka, but spins away like an Eastern Penelope. The curriculum includes cook-

ery, spinning and needlework, for the Hindu girl puts home-making and household lore before book learning. She has always prided herself on her culinary skill and she now begins to take a similar interest in needlework.

But the Binapani Parda School is not immune from the bogie of the day, the possibility of a decreased grant in the name of economy. To the outside, the school seems to allow their daughters and daughters-in-law to continue their education after the marriage ceremony. But although 12 married girls were admitted in the first year, only three of these remain. Thus, the school cannot be said to have achieved its original object. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that whereas only 70 girls attended the school in 1920 before it became a parda school, the number on the roll of the parda school is over 250. Surely this is one of those cases in which numbers should count.

Students in Journalism Take Country Weeklies for a Week

Madison, Wis.
Special Correspondence

PROFESSOR E. M. JOHNSON sent out five groups of students from the course in journalism of the University of Wisconsin to edit five country weeklies of the State for one week this spring. The work was done without remuneration and was meant primarily as a bit of first-hand experience for those students in the course who are especially interested in the publication of community papers.

The idea is not exactly a new one but has been tried only once previously. That was a year ago when one editor turned over his plant to two different groups of students for two successive weeks. The result was a vast improvement in his paper and a great increase in the value of an education in journalism in the estimation of this editor.

More papers than could be used were offered to the students this year. Editor Pringles the Students.

H. E. Howe, editor of the Prairie du Chien Courier, was so well pleased last year that he again offered his paper this year. In fact his pleasure was expressed in a short editorial which appeared in the last issue of the paper, in which he stated that the students put out last year.

The lot of editors are fussy about getting new ideas under their editorial vacuum, while they make suggestions for running the whole town, county, schools, and two withered political parties.

"The turning over of two issues of the Courier to be edited, made up and gotten out entirely under the supervision of students of the Wisconsin School of Journalism has been a pleasant and profitable experience."

"Profitable, for we have met eight live-wire young people who are not above country newspaper work; who realize that the great field awaits the builder of clean public opinion in the small town and rural field that can never be covered by other than the country weekly."

"These six young men and two young ladies have proved their ability, from the fact that the two issues in succession have been chock full of good news stories. Markings on merit are required to determine the better of the two crews."

"It is no easy task for four entire strangers to go into a community and get the amount of information in either issue."

Brought Results

"Despite my experience in the newspaper game in a sort of penny-ante way for over 30 years, Professor Bleyer shows by the work of his cubs that an annual three or four day short course at Madison would at least do one editor a lot of good."

"Wisconsin weekly publishers: boost

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Coeducational
Boarding and day departments
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THOROUGH TRAINING IN ALL COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS
Private, intensive, home-study instruction.
Classes, Day Classes, 9:30 to 5:45. Evening Classes, 7:30 to 9:00. Main 5790.

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CAMP MONAUK FOR GIRLS

Land and water sports, arts and crafts, drama, music, hiking and mountain trips. Tutoring if desired.
Fee \$100. No Extras. Burketown, June 28-Aug. 28.
Campers Also Taken by the Week.
For Information, telephone Main 1593
MISS DORIS FRENCH
Director, Miss Margaret Bradford,
Box 212, Leominster, N. H.

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Monmouth, Maine

For girls. Eight weeks of glorious good times under sensible supervision. Also COCHNEWAGAN nearby for adults.
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25 Webster Street, Somerville, Mass.

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In the Berkshires ON LAKE RHODA

A DISTINCTIVE CAMP FOR BOYS

Where the needs of the younger as well as the older boys are carefully provided for. A JUNIOR and a SENIOR camp, all in one, but each with its own equipment—each with its own counselors. Two baseball diamonds—two basketball courts—two handball courts—two tennis courts—a running track—an indoor gymnasium—a fully equipped theatre—motion pictures—electric lights throughout the entire camp.

Clear, spring-fed lake—pier—boat-dock—fleet of boats, canoes, sailing canoe, sponson canoe, 15 passenger motor boat.

We maintain a complete farm of 175 acres to supply the camp needs. Food prepared by expert chefs. Pure drinking water. Modern plumbing. Sleeping accommodations of the best.

A most modern summer home for boys in an ideal environment—mentally, morally and socially. Full investigation courted. Send for Booklet.

SANFORD S. BETHMAN A. B. M. A., Director
1000 Topping Ave., New York City Telephone Bingham 0880

a school of journalism short course." This editorial by Mr. Howe brought results. It interested editors all over the State in the course in journalism. Editors wrote in to Professor Johnson, who handles the community paper course, inquiring about having students come and run their papers for an issue.

But that was not all. The editorial was written in April, 1922, and during February of this year a short course for country editors was given at Madison while the students were writing their final examinations. They didn't come to Madison just for a vacation. They sat up and took notice. And most important of all was that they asked questions about one thing or another in regard to their businesses.

All of these things are the result of just one idea, that of Professor Johnson, who believed that his students could go out into the field of country weekly or community journalism and not only make good, but teach the editors of the various papers new things about the game which they had never observed before.

One of the fellows on one party which went out last year believed in church advertising. Mr. Howe did not. At any rate he did not carry any in the columns of the Courier. The student set out to sell church advertising. Immediately he bumped into the fact that practically all of the churches did not want to advertise. Not only that, but they wouldn't.

Seller of Space

Not to give up he followed some different tactics. A "Go to Church Week" was made a part of the program of the Courier under its board of student editors. This student then set out and sold the space for the church advertisements to the merchants about town and wrote the copy himself. He showed Mr. Howe that it could be done.

These groups of college men and women did not make these trips without having their fun. The first group arrived in Prairie du Chien during one of the worst floods in the history of

SCHOOLS

Bordentown MILITARY INSTITUTE

Thorough preparation for college or business. Efficient faculty, small classes, individual attention. Boys taught to study, military training. Supervised athletics. 58th year. For Catalogue, address:
Col. T. D. LAYDON, Principal and Commandant, Drawer C-39, Bordentown-on-the-Delaware, N. J.

ONARGA

—a military school that trains boys to be MEN! Accredited. Prepares for College or Business. Individual attention. Athletics. 4 modern buildings. 85 miles from Chicago. Endowed—hence half usual expense. CATALOGUE of Col. J. M. Sittler, Supt., Chicago, Ill.

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Chauncy Hall School

Established 1828. Prepares boys exclusively for Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Every teacher a specialist.
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WINNWOOD

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Two hours of school work daily. Recreation.
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Clear, spring-fed lake—pier—boat-dock—fleet of boats, canoes, sailing canoe, sponson canoe, 15 passenger motor boat.

We maintain a complete farm of 175 acres to supply the camp needs. Food prepared by expert chefs. Pure drinking water. Modern plumbing. Sleeping accommodations of the best.

A most modern summer home for boys in an ideal environment—mentally, morally and socially. Full investigation courted. Send for Booklet.

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1000 Topping Ave., New York City Telephone Bingham 0880

the city. One ward was wholly inundated by the waters of the Mississippi. They were unable to reach the town by rail and had to go in by motorboat. Here was news aplenty waiting for them. But they sought out everything possible in the town. They put an editorial page into the paper and then filled it with typical small town editorials both serious and humorous.

The One Advertisement Necessary

The second group, for instance, not to be outdone by the first, sought to put across some new scheme in advertising since the church advertising was not very promising for a second week. They decided that "Clean Up Week" was the best thing possible at that time of the year. But when they came to make up the paper they lacked one advertisement needed to make the page a success.

Despair almost overtook them. Then they found an advertisement on the "stone" that had a headline which read "Clean Up Week." Here they thought the advertisement which they had been seeking. They slipped in into the form an locked it up. The result was that the page was all right, but the advertisement didn't fit the idea of the page very well. This is the way it read:

Clean up. Specially priced for one week. April 24 to 29. The Family Carton. Wool Soap. 24 ounce cakes. \$1.49. This unusual economy offer holds a particular interest for every home in which there are babies or growing children.

This year approximately 25 students made arrangements to spend their spring break doing this work. The papers offered for the work were The Rice Lake Chronotype, Rice Lake; The Burlington Standard Democrat, Burlington; The Algoma Record, Algoma; The Prairie du Chien Courier, Prairie du Chien; and The Darlingford Republican-Journal, Darlingford.

Blank Verse Speaking

With a view to developing the correct speaking of blank verse (both in the theater, and elsewhere), a two days' contest is to be held in July at the Examination Schools of Oxford University. The judges will comprise such admitted authorities as Sir Herbert Warren, president of Magdalen; Prof. Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek; Prof. W. P. Ker, professor of poetry; Mr. Laurence Binyon, and Mr. John Massfield. A large number of entries have been received, and the organizing committee propose to hold another contest next year.

SCHOOLS

WINNWOOD SUMMER TERM

Two hours of school work daily. Recreation.
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Elliott School for Girls

LOS ANGELES

Residence and Day School. First to Ninth Grades inclusive. Combines real home environment with every educational advantage. CHAIRMAN BUILDING—OUTDOOR EXERCISES. School home open the entire year. MARTHA COLLINS WEAVER, M. A., Principal. 5100 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles. Telephone 728-22.

SCHOOLS

Grace Hickox Studios

SUMMER SESSION

Three weeks beginning July 9th, 1923
Dramatic Art—Grace Hickox
Stagecraft—C. Raymond Jonson
Dance—Eurythmics
Mrs. Eleanor Harris Burgess
Fine Arts Building, Chicago, Illinois
Tel. Wabash 5372

THORPE

Academy for Boys

Under Fifteen Years Semi-Military ONLY PROTESTANTS
Our Motto
"Character Building On Principles"
Classes small insures rapid progress. Able faculty. Much individual attention. Each cadet has four chances daily to insure successful recitations. Athletics given prominent place. Gymnasium, Tennis, Croquet, Football. Educational trips made to Chicago.
SUMMER CAMP
PULASKI LAKE, WIS. Address
Lake Forest, Adjutant's Office, Illinois

SCHOOLS

BROADOAKS

Kindergarten Training School
An Accredited Training School
An Outdoor School for Children
Day and resident. MAE BROOKS, Director
Pasadena, California

Rasmussen

Practical Business School
St. Paul, Minn. 23d Year
Business, accounting, secretarial, shorthand, and civil service courses; free catalog.

—about a modern college for women

BROADOAKS

Graduates of classical or commercial high schools who present satisfactory record for admission to the college, which is maintained for women exclusively at Boston University, Dartmouth.

Special programs for prospective secretaries and high school instructors. Courses in management of personal business affairs. University degree.

1, 2 and 4-year programs. Catalogue.
T. Lawrence Davis, S.C.D., Dean
27 Garrison Street, Boston
Telephone Back Bay 0900 and 0858

SCHOOLS

The Observatory

greater number of years. There is a somewhat similar explanation for the circumstance that the proportion of younger children attending school is smaller, and the proportion of older children, larger in the country than in the cities.

Testimony touching the whole matter of rural school vs. city school is available, as a result of some investigations, completed at the Kansas State Normal School. Of the 215,000 children of school age living in rural school districts of the State of Kansas, only 103,500 attended school, about 48 per cent of the total number. For every day the schools were in session there were 28,195 absentees, an average of 5 for each school. Conditions in the cities were better. Out of the 121,000 children living in cities of the third class, nearly 86,000 or about 70 per cent were in attendance.

The inquiry discloses further that four out of every ten rural teachers in Kansas have never taught before; in every three there has not completed a high school education. The average length of term in the country school is 29 weeks; in the city, 35 weeks. In the ungraded country school the children can spend only from 5 to 12 minutes in each recitation; in the city schools they spend from 25 to 40 minutes.

SCHOOLS

The Wolcott School

A HIGH CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
1604 Marion Street
For EASTERN GIRLS
For WESTERN GIRLS
DENVER, COLORADO

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CO-EDUCATIONAL

"A distinctive school where right thinking is valued."
Summer Camp Opens July 2nd
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Sierra Madre
Los Angeles County, California

Louisville CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

NOTED FOR INDIVIDUAL TRAINING AND PERSONAL ATTENTION
Success of our system of special individual training and assistance assures success of graduates in big positions. Through thorough instruction and concert work. Largest, most complete conservatory in the South. Rate and class lessons in Music, Piano, Voice, Organ, etc. Fifty public and many private recitals every season. Two complete recitals for every student. Write today for full information.
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859 W. Broadway Louisville, Ky.

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Secure Good Income
Unlimited Opportunities
Is it not a wonderful record that of all our graduates not one has ever been disappointed in seeking profitable employment? Take up this delightful work; you need no previous experience; learn in a few weeks by the

Patrick System of Practical Experience

Let me tell you how a few weeks of practical training will give you a good position or business of your own. Students do actual work which is sold to the trade. Fit yourself to earn \$100.00 to \$400.00 a month. Mrs. Borth, Kansas, says: "Got a position right away in wholesale house. Now opening my own shop." Miss Rager says: "Through your training I am teaching Millinery in Kansas." "Have a splendid position as trimmer in a dressmaker's shop." We Pay Your Railroad Fare to Kansas City. You should come here to get personal instruction in ART WORK SHOP. But we help by paying fare from any place in U. S. Send name and address for description of course, interesting pictures, letters from graduates and free catalog.

ELEANOR B. PATRICK
The Patrick School of Millinery and Design
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REGISTER NOW and SAVE MONEY

On July 16, 1923, new tuition rates go into effect at Gregg School. Register before that date and save the difference. You can begin study any week up to Oct. 1, 1923.

THE PRESENT RATES

Time	Day	Evening
6 mos.	100.00	40.00
3 mos.	50.00	20.00
1 mo.	20.00	8.00

Pay one month's tuition at the time you register (\$20 for day session, \$8 for evening session); begin your course in shorthand, typewriting, or any other business subject any week you choose up to and including October 1, 1923.

THE NEW RATES

Time	Day	Evening
6 mos.	120.00	50.00
3 mos.	60.00	25.00
1 mo.	25.00	10.00

Take advantage of this opportunity to become a competent stenographer, secretary, bookkeeper, or accountant at a material saving on tuition. There is always a position waiting for every graduate at a far better salary than is paid the average beginner.

Register before July 16! Catalogue free upon request.

GREGG SCHOOL

Business Training Headquarters for 28 Years
6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Randolph 4040

THE HOME FORUM

The Brook at Sunshine House

INDEFINITE series of tangled wood-land clothe the rocky hillside, and through the woods, a garrulous brook runs down over dark-brown stones. All day long and all through the night the brook is singing and saying to itself something endless and not quite intelligible, but woefully good and witty and wise, floating over an inexhaustible board of joy. And on a little hill above the tangle of trees, where it can overhear all that the water says, stands the house—a simple house which has somehow grown out of no one knows what simpler origins: a house that all the south winds know and every gentle breeze that wanders in from the not distant sea: a self-forgetful, self-effacing, semisylvan house, Sunshine House.

No one has ever been known to doubt that it is rightly named. To have called it Brookside House or House of Falling Water would have been prettier perhaps, but less exact, less appropriate. For if there be a single shaft of sunshine in all a leaden day, that shaft is sure to slant downward upon just this angle of trees, this rocky hill, this roof. One does not try to explain such things; he observes them, and is thankful.

The only difficulty about the name is in deciding whether it refers to the sunshine which bathes the outer walls or to that which never enters dim within. One inclines to the latter opinion. On the darkest lowering days, it is true, one thinks of this house as still basking in its special beam above the chuckling brook; but then he would not do so, he decides, if the place were only so much wood and paint to him, after all these years, the sunshine must really be on the other houses of the neighborhood just the same. It must be, then, that the place is itself somehow a radiating center of warmth and light, that the joyous secret of the brook has somehow sung itself after all these years, quite through the walls of lathe and plaster, shaping and renewing itself within as a beneficent presence of joy. Not very often, perhaps, do those who live there consciously listen to the voice of the brook; but then it is with them always, caroling good cheer when they awake in the morning, and murmuring "All's well," like a faithful watchman, at midnight adding an overtone of gladness to every noonday thought and word. Little by little, through the years they have learned the secret of the brook. And that is why it is Sunshine House.

Many and various are the people who come and go at this house, for in a figurative as well as in an actual sense it is set upon a hill. And anyone is made at home there who can understand and love it. One's credentials are simply his powers of appreciation. Thus it comes about—or so

one fancies—that no one is ever turned away. For no one could approach the place, unheralded and unassuming as it is, who could be quite oblivious to its charm. To all who come it says "Welcome!" And in the grateful recollection of all who go away it says:—

Even in these noisy years there is a place for quiet thoughts, for beauty, for laughter—a place where there will always be time for joy. In this sheltered nook the storms of the outer world are not forgotten, but they shall sound here as a distant rush of wind in the ears of a bird that is hidden among the leaves. Living shall not be here like the standing pool of the forest that looks at the clouds and the boughs above with a still and meaningless eye, but like the brook that dances down to turn the mill-wheels and to float the merchant navies, singing all the while a joyous song. Birds shall love this place, although they sway for only a night among its branches. They shall mingle it with their songs in distant Labrador. And every human migrant, whether man or woman or little child, shall know and remember that here is a lighthouse radiating joy.

So says Sunshine House, or something like this, to all who go away. And they answer:—

Why should there not be many Houses of Sunshine, many homes of quiet and of beauty and of laughter in our great home-loving land? For the secret does not lie in many possessions, but in a knowledge of the sufficiency of little things, in a determination to put first things first, in the deep love of simplicity and in the simplicity of love. Why should not all our lives be embosomed thus in beauty, fitting as closely to their natural surroundings as the maiden hair to the creviced rock, as the lichen to the old gray stone? Why should not the light that shines here be caught some day by a neighbor's window and be flashed from thence, house by house, mile by mile, meridian by meridian, about the land, until its simple teaching is the inheritance of every child? And undoubtedly it will be, for the secret of the rushing brook is too simple and too deeply wise to be ignored forever. It is a secret which no one wants to keep, and the brook itself is gurgling and singing and chanting it all day and night and even in the depth of winter. And after all, the brook is singing, and saying, only what we all of us wish to learn only what we all of us in some sense profoundly know already. O.S.

Racine's Dramatic Method

Racine's poetry differs as much from Shakespeare's as some caldroning river of the plain from a turbulent mountain torrent. To the dwellers in the mountain the smooth river may seem at first unimpressive. But the waters run deep; and the proverb applies with peculiar truth to the poetry of Racine. Those ordinary words, that simple construction—what can there be there to deserve our admiration? On the surface, very little no doubt; but if we plunge below the surface we shall find a great profundity and a singular strength. Racine is in reality a writer of extreme force—but it is a force of absolute directness that he wields. He uses the commonest words, and phrases which are almost colloquial; but every word, every phrase, goes straight to its mark, and the impression produced is ineffaceable. In English literature there is very little of such writing.

When an English poet wishes to be forceful he almost invariably flies to the gigantic, the unexpected, and the out-of-the-way; he searches for strange metaphors and extraordinary constructions; he surprises us with curious mysteries and imaginations we have never dreamed of before. Now and then, however, even in English literature, instances arise of the opposite—the Racineque method. In these lines of Wordsworth, for example:

"The silence that is in the starry sky,
The sleep that is among the lonely hills"

there is no violent appeal, nothing surprising, nothing odd—only a direct and inevitable beauty; and such is the kind of effect which Racine is constantly producing. If he wishes to suggest the emptiness, the darkness, and the ominous hush of a night by the seashore, he does so not by strange similes or the accumulation of complicated details, but in a few ordinary, almost insignificant words—

"Mals tout dort, et l'armée, et les vents, et Neptune."

But the flavour of poetry vanishes in quotation—and particularly Racine's, which depends to an unusual extent on its dramatic surroundings, and on the atmosphere that it creates. He who wishes to appreciate it to the full must steep himself in it deep and long. He will be rewarded. In spite of a formal and unfamiliar style, in spite of a limited vocabulary, a conventional versification, an unvaried and uncoloured form of expression—in spite of all these things—one is almost inclined, under the spell of Racine's enchantment, to say because of them—he will find a new beauty and a new splendour—a subtle and abiding grace—Lytton Strachey, in "Landmarks in French Literature."

Australian Sunset

At last I realized that it was time to turn homewards, for the sun was setting behind the gums, and for the first time I noticed the strange unearthly glow from behind the white stems of the blue gums the sunset has a beautiful silver effect until the level of the branches of the trees is reached, when it turns to pure gold. I noticed this many a time afterwards, but never grew tired of seeing it, for the mists and hazes in Australia impart the



Biot, an Italian City in France

greatest beauty to the landscape, and the melancholy of the bush does not detract from this effect. Indeed, in no other part of the world have I seen quite the same sunset effects, for everything is seen through this gold and silver haze. Later on in the night many sounds are to be heard. The mopeke calls solemnly at regular intervals, the curlews shriek, and kangaroo-rats jump with a little whizz and phalangers leap from the branches with their harsh call. Bears, too, can be heard "snoring" as they slowly awake from their heavy slumber, and bandicoots run about everywhere. Innumerable night insects begin to stir as night falls, while the sounds of the crickets and beetles everywhere filling the air. But before these begin to wake to life there is a short pause between the lights, and then the sun begins to sink; and the sense of utter loneliness in the silence of the bush is good to feel after the rush and bustle of the crowded continent of Europe.

Trails in Manhattan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
How far down the road are you?
How many blocks away?
The city man asked me.
One summer day:
Then my heart tasked me
And I heard it say:

By an acre I reckon
And a long stone wall.
By hill-lines that beckon,
Not city blocks at all.
York-city was bird-lonely
Long before man.
Broadway was only
A sun-flecked trail for Pan.
The island's length remembers
When the foxes ran.

A thin old tree remaining
In the yard of Trinity
To a young elm is plain
Of how things used to be.

Down my river-valley
Where the flicker knocks
At those gray doorways
That have no latch or locks
There's a hint leaf-ally
But no city blocks.

Go down the road to find me
For a score of lengths
Where distance makes a sapphire
Of the mountain's strength.
Isabel Fiske Conant

Crabbe the Realist

How many of us who write, want to write only about the things that please? How differently did Crabbe act. He did not like at all the conditions under which he was obliged to live and work, but he recognized that it might be of great use to record them in literature, artistically, truthfully, and dispassionately. And he became a great artist by writing about the things he detested. . . . to work in this way requires more than self-denial; it requires immense force of character. —Lafcadio Hearn.

BIOT crowns a hill and looks down to the Mediterranean and up to the Maritime Alps. There is leading to the city only one road which runs up from the sea, but it can be entered on foot by any of the cobble ways that climb like crooked stairs to an oblong "place" arched on two sides by old-world houses and closed at one end by a Romanesque church. It was in the fifteenth century, after Biot had been largely depopulated, that King Rene called on Italy to repeople the town and now, after five hundred years, though both Italian and French are spoken, many of the inhabitants have, for the latter tongue, small knowledge and less use. In the eyes of the industrial world Biot's one distinction is in the manufacture of oil jars; great pottery jugs, the fac similes of those which hid the forty thieves of Ali Baba. But there are no thieves in the glass jars of Biot and although the city still has much of the appearance of a city in a fairy tale its history in the early days was very stormy. Today all that is changed; the Biottois go down the steps of their streets brown and skinned and dark eyed, and the parting salute between them is not "au revoir" but a gay and laughing "riverderia."

David Crockett at Eight

An old Dutchman, by the name of Jacob Siler, who was moving from Knox County to Rockbridge, in the State of Virginia, in passing, made a stop at my father's house. He had a large stock of cattle that he was carrying on with him; and I suppose made some proposition to my father to hire some one to assist him.

Being hard run every way, and having no thought, as I believe, that I was cut out for a Congressman or the like, young as I was, and as little as I knew about travelling, or being from home, he hired me to the old Dutchman, to go four hundred miles on foot, with a perfect stranger that I never had seen until the evening before. I set out with a heavy heart, it is true, but I went ahead, until we arrived at the place, which was three miles from what is called the Natural Bridge, and made a stop at the house of Mr. Hartley, who was father-in-law to Mr. Siler, who had hired me. My Dutch master was very kind to me, and gave me five or six dollars, being pleased, as he said, with my services.

This, however, I think was a bait for me, as he persuaded me to stay with him, and not return any more to my father. I had been taught as many lessons of obedience by my father that I at first supposed I was bound to obey this man, or at least I was afraid openly to disobey him; and therefore staid with him, and tried to put on a perfect stranger that I believed I was fully satisfied, by being there about four or five weeks, when one day myself and two other boys were playing on the roadside, some distance from the house. There longed to an old man the name of Dunn, and the others to two of his sons. They had each of them a good team, and were all bound for Knoxville. They had been in the habit of stopping at my father's as they passed the road, and I knew them. I made

myself known to the old gentleman, and informed him of my situation; I expressed a wish to get back to my father and mother, if they could in any plan for me to do so. They told me that they would stay that night at a tavern seven miles from there, and that if I could get to them before day the next morning, they would take me home; and if I was pursued, they would protect me. This was a Sunday evening; I went back to the good old Dutchman's house, and as good fortune would have it, he and the family were out on a visit. I gathered my clothes, and what little money I had, and put them all together under the head of my bed. I went to bed early that night, but sleep seemed to be a stranger to me. For though I was a wild boy, yet I dearly loved my father and mother, and their images appeared to be so deeply fixed in my mind, that I could not sleep for thinking of them. . . .

But so it was, about three hours before day in the morning I got up to make my start. When I got out, I found it was snowing fast, and that the snow was then on the ground about eight inches deep. I had not even the advantage of moonlight, and the whole sky was hid by the falling snow, so that I had to guess at my way to the big road, which was about a half mile from the house. I however pushed ahead and soon got to it, and then pursued it, in the direction to the wagons. . . .

I got to the place about an hour before day. I found the wagons already stirring, and engaged in feeding and preparing their horses for a start. Mr. Dunn took me in and treated me with great kindness. My heart was more deeply impressed by meeting with such a friend, and "at such a time," than by wading the snow-storm by night. . . . After an early breakfast, we set out on our journey. The thoughts of home now began to take the entire possession of my mind, and almost numbered the sluggish turns of the wheels, and much more certainly the miles of our travel, which appeared to me to count mighty slow. I continued, with my kind protectors, until we got to the house of a Mr. John Cole, on Roanoke, when my impatience became so great, that I determined to set out on foot and go ahead by myself, as I could travel twice as fast in that way as the wagons could.

Mr. Dunn seemed very sorry to part with me, and used many arguments to prevent me from leaving him. But home, poor as it was, again rushed on my memory, and it seemed ten times as dear to me as it ever had before. The reason was, that my parents were there, and all that I had been accustomed to in my hours of childhood and infancy was there; and there my anxious little heart panted also to be. We remained at Mr. Cole's that night, and early in the morning I felt that I couldn't stay; so, taking leave of my friends the wagons, I went forward on foot, until I was fortunately overtaken by a gentleman, who was returning from market, to which he had been with a drove of horses. He had a led horse, with a bridle and a saddle on him, and he kindly offered to let me get on his horse and ride him. . . . I travelled with him in this way, without anything turning up worth recording, until we got within fifteen miles of my father's house. There we parted, and he went

Light and Prism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FARADAY credits the discovery of the analysis of physical light to Sir Isaac Newton, a discovery which ranks well with Newton's other attainments. Through the use of the prism, which later on was used in what is now known as the spectro-scope, it was accurately determined that the material substance constituting the earth is identical with that of the sun and the stars. This conclusion was based upon the discovery that every known material element shows its own particular lines, when sufficiently heated and incandescent, on the spectrum.

The more one studies the subject of light and its bearing upon the analysis of the so-called material universe, the more respect one has for the profound work of Mary Baker Eddy. Here, too, we have a work—a scientific work—upon light, even the true light of spiritual understanding. Mrs. Eddy accurately states the Science which defines or analyzes this true light, even the light which is of God, Spirit, Mind, or true substance, reflected by His creation everywhere. On page 511 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says, "In divine Science, which is the seal of Deity and has the impress of heaven, God is revealed as infinite light." On the preceding page she says, "Science reveals only one Mind and this one shining by its own light and governing the universe, including man, in perfect harmony."

The material spectroscopy is supposed to prove the identity of the so-called universe of matter; Christian Science, on the other hand, proves the identity, in substance, of God and His spiritual creation—even the scientific unity of Principle and its idea. To Mrs. Eddy, therefore, Christian Science was the pure prism of the spiritual universe or creation, including man,—a spectroscopy, as it were, by which are accurately determined the ideas of God. This is not, as we shall see, a far-fetched figure of speech. Through the understanding of God as given in Christian Science, all things are resolved into their true light, and their spiritual identity is found wholly in divine Mind. Hence Christian Science proves by actual demonstration that God's universe or creation consists of but one substance, and that Spirit. Thus we find through the light of Truth, which Christian Science reveals to us, that everything that is real was and is created by God; or, to use the familiar words of John, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." Every true idea of God, therefore, reflects divine Mind or Spirit; or, as Mrs. Eddy says, "Whatever is gov-

erned by God, is never for an instant deprived of the light and might of intelligence and life" (Science and Health, p. 218). Thus the substance which is Life, Truth, and Love, terms synonymous with God, makes up the identity of every right idea. This identity nothing can obscure, set aside, obliterate, or destroy; hence identity is made secure in Spirit, where material sense and its delusions cannot find man. The understanding which accepts this fact heals the sick, reforms the sinner, and raises the dead. It displaces in human consciousness a material belief with a fact of Science, as darkness is dispersed by a ray of light; in short, it overcomes material testimony by the demonstration of divine Science.

But, one asks, turning again toward the scintillating rays of matter, what of these? Are they not human concepts externalized? All the so-called forces of matter are merely expressions of mortal mind. And are not all of these expressions finite and evanescent? When the human concepts, however, shall have been finally replaced by divine ideas, the reflection of divine Mind, the so-called material universe will disappear, because there will no longer be mortal mind to believe in it; as the Psalmist says of a material sense of heaven and earth, "They shall perish, but thou shalt endure: . . . as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed."

It is plain, therefore, that divine Mind supports all things, and that the true life of man comes to him wholly through spiritual perception. When Christ comes to us in spiritual understanding, it is as the reflection of Mind, destroying the darkness or ignorance of error, the delusions of sin, disease, and death. Is not this what the Master meant when he said, "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life"? This true light Christian Science reveals to us. Everyone may, therefore, be blessed by this light. In the Christ he will find peace and rest, because of the consciousness that God, good, is All-in-all, and that man's identity in Spirit is apprehensible here and now. There he will also learn to know true substance. "To mortal sense," says Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 558), "Science seems at first obscure, abstract, and dark; but a bright promise crowns its brow. When understood, it is Truth's prism and praise."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has taken for its ruling maxim "All the News That's Fit to Print,"

Inches for Education; Columns for a Prize Fight

entertained and edified its readers this morning with nineteen and a half columns—mainly telegraphed—of news and a one-column editorial concerning a so-called prize fight in an obscure village in Montana. Concerning the fitness of news of this character, there may be divergent opinions. The event was a merely money-seeking enterprise in which everybody, except the two pugilists, lost their money. Most promoters with schemes for extracting some hundreds of thousands of dollars from the pockets of the public, who might apply to the Times for aid, would be either repulsed or politely referred to the advertising manager. But it appears that an event which is not merely mercenary in intent, but degrading, brutalizing, and demoralizing in character, can have from this leader of American newspapers an amount of free publicity which would be denied to any other form of money-making scheme. And more. It receives an amount of attention which the Times is quite unable to extend to serious efforts for the advancement of humanity, or helpful endeavors to advance the common good.

The importance of most matters of human consideration is relative. It is to be judged by comparison with other affairs of general interest. For example, there have been in session at San Francisco for several days past two educational organizations of world-wide importance. The subjects they have discussed have been of vital concern to every nation, city, even family. The National Education Association, with an estimated membership of 130,000 in the United States, represents at once the interest of the teachers of all children, and of the children themselves. It has to do with everything which makes or mars the quality of future citizenry. Its discussions and its determinations are matters second in importance to those of no other organization of Americans. Coincidentally with its sessions at San Francisco, were held the meetings of the World Conference on Education. In the course of its deliberations such educational endeavors were discussed as the establishment of a world university, having for its function "the study of international and inter-racial questions, and the relation of education to these questions." It is evident that an institution of this character would exert a very material influence for that better understanding of international questions which will make for world-wide peace. Glancing over the fourteen columns daily which The Christian Science Monitor on Monday and Tuesday of this week devoted to the work of these organizations—about five columns less than the Times gave to the prize fight in one day—one finds such topics of educational interest as the following discussed:

- A World University.
- Educational Attachés at Legations.
- Needless School Physical Examinations.
- Co-operation of Educators in Pacific Countries.
- Need for a World History Textbook.
- International School Code of Ethics.
- Educational Awakening in Czechoslovakia.
- British Labor Party and Education.
- No Illiteracy in Norway.
- The Pritchett Report.
- Financial Needs of Education.

These, and many cognate topics, when under discussion by trained delegates from great bodies of educators covering the civilized world, impress the Monitor as being eminently "news that's fit to print." We fail to see why it "all" should not be printed, even if some personal gossip concerning prize-fighters and their social intimates should thereby be crowded out of a newspaper.

A careful examination of the files of the last editions of the Times published during the continuance of these educational conferences shows seventeen inches of news matter bearing upon their work. The prize fight report covered more than twenty columns, including the editorial, this morning, and also eight columns yesterday. The comparative figures deserve consideration from those interested in journalism as an educative and civilizing force.

In the judgment of the Times, therefore, all that was done at San Francisco in four days was worth less space than what was done at Shelby, Mont., in a few minutes. We have no desire to ridicule this decision or to treat it contemptuously. It was arrived at doubtless after careful consideration by the responsible editors of a newspaper which, all things considered, stands at the head of the morning dailies of the United States. Its wisdom depends wholly upon the editor's conception of the responsibilities of his position, and of the functions which a newspaper should perform. If a paper is published merely, or even mainly, to amuse its readers, and to roll up the largest volume of circulation for the advantage of its advertisers, publication of prize-fight news, and of even less savory incidents of the life of the underworld, may be accepted as an efficient step to that end. It will be only a step. For the appetite of those fed on this sort of journalistic diet grows, like that of the drug user, with that on which it feeds. A newspaper's constituency can be educated upward, or downward. Each day's "sensations" in a paper requires a still more sensational paper tomorrow if the circulation is to be kept up. A certain class of journalists call this "giving the people what they want." It is not that at all. Like the efforts of drug peddlers, it is educating the people to want something they should not have in order that its purveyors may live by supplying the diseased demand.

The significance, then, of the estimate which the Times put upon the relative value of the doings of the teachers at San Francisco and the thugs at Shelby lies in its revelation of the editorial ideals involved. It gives the lie to the slogan which that paper has made its own, for surely seventeen inches of space in four days can

hardly cover all the news of such educational organizations as have been in session in San Francisco, while nine columns in one day concerning a prize fight suggests a curious conception of what is "fit to print."

INTERESTED students, no matter what their preconceived opinions, may profitably study and contrast the views of two eminent Americans, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Albert J. Beveridge, former United States Senator from Indiana, expressed in recent addresses discussing the Permanent Court of International Justice. Mr. Beveridge, speaking at the Bunker Hill Day banquet in Boston, declared that the Court embraced and attempted to make operative "all the ancient and international devices that have ever been advanced—and every one of them has been urged many times in the past—and put forward as if they were something new." All have for their object, he insisted, the maintenance of the status quo of the world. He propounded the following: "So in passing upon any or all of these schemes, let us have clearly in mind that the simple issue is whether the American Nation wishes to pledge itself to help keep all European and Asiatic boundaries and arrangements as they are."

Two Views of the World Court

Perhaps Mr. Beveridge, in appealing to a mixed audience of Americans, native-born and adopted, even under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument, would find many who would coincide with his view. But did the distinguished speaker state the case fairly and fully? Secretary Hughes, on the day following the Bunker Hill address, spoke before the graduates and students of Dartmouth College, at the commencement day exercises at Hanover, N.H. One gains from his remarks on that occasion the impression that the World Court is a tribunal vested with much broader powers than that of maintaining the status quo. In the course of his explanation of the province of the Court, and of the foreign policies of the United States, Mr. Hughes said:

It was said by one of our great statesmen that the foreign policy of the United States may be described as the Monroe Doctrine and the Golden Rule. We shall have achieved our highest aims of helpfulness when we think as much of the latter as we properly do of the former.

That smacks not at all of smugness or an insistence upon maintaining the status quo. Such a policy, adopted and approved by the people of all nations, would assure progress and growth rather than stagnation and decay. Adherence to the Golden Rule can hardly be regarded as a menace to the weaker peoples of the world. Its adoption as the rule and guide on international adjustments in times of differences does not bear out Mr. Beveridge's gratuitous warning that the rule of justice adhered to by the Court would make certain only a blind maintenance of present conditions, economical, social, and political. The Golden Rule has been neither so constantly nor so impartially applied as to make the process monotonous.

Mr. Hughes makes it plain that in the case of the United States the matter of participation in the deliberations of the World Court is not one of mere whim, but one of duty which cannot be escaped. Of this he says:

But in that class of controversies where there are treaties to carry out, and commonly accepted principles and rules of international law to apply, we have a manifest duty. That duty is to maintain the sanctity of international engagements; to aid in securing the impartial adjustment of differences, and thus to insure the adequate administration of international justice.

Perhaps Mr. Beveridge can explain why adherence to such a policy as this would impede the right progress of civilization. To aid in securing the impartial adjustment of differences, thereby insuring the adequate administration of international justice, is not to deny to minorities their inherent rights to independence and self-advancement. To mankind there has been given a clearer understanding of justice than that once realized. The world learned a bitter lesson in the fateful years succeeding 1914. It learned that the millennium will never come through human strife, but that it must come through a better understanding of that brotherhood which pledges and exemplifies common justice.

EVERY so often reference is made to the British Indian and Philippine situations as if quite the same.

Philippines and India: A Contrast

Within the month this has been done in an article carried by a Parisian weekly, a letter contributed to a London periodical, and two editorials in dailies of American issue, and there were probably others. Yet conditions in the great peninsula reaching south from Asia and in the Pacific archipelago now under the Stars and Stripes are alike only in kind. In each case an Oriental people, governed by a western power during a period of training in autonomy, has felt an inherent "Nationalist" sense awakened to keen activity by the "self-determination" talk of half a dozen years ago, and in each case, too, a minority group of the population not only is demanding prompt and full independence, but is endeavoring to force matters to that end. But here all resemblance ceases. The moment one goes into further details, increasing differences appear at every step. However similar in kind, in degree the cases are utterly unlike.

Clearly, there is no real parallel between the sub-continent of India, inhabited by 320,000,000 black, brown, yellow and white folk, often the very poles asunder in religion as in race, in civilization and habitual customs, and the Philippines with 11,000,000 fairly homogeneous people. Nor is this "homogeneous" misplaced, for Spain, long before the United States' conquest of the islands, had welded the natives into something capable of becoming a people with distinctive, if not entirely uniform, characteristics. India, on the other hand, is a mosaic of eastern families—Aryan and Dravidian, Mongol and Semitic—among whom, owing to caste and religious lines of cleavage, there has been (indeed, can be) little or no fusion. The whole complex story is

summed up in this: the Filipinos have no castes; India has over two thousand, and these, too, of major sort. Moreover, in the Philippines one in every thirteen of the population attends school; not three in the hundred are receiving such instruction in England's big protectorate—which may account for the fact that 37 per cent of the Filipinos are literate, while India can as yet show only 6 per cent in this particular. Again: in the 1919 election in the islands, one in each fifteen (of the total population) cast a ballot; in India's first election, only one in 180 voted for the Provincial Councils and only one in 1300 for the Assembly members. The contrast might be continued through long tables of official statistics.

The complete lack of any true analogy between the situations should be recognized and remembered, not because it happens to be essentially interesting, but because failure to appreciate the fact, with the consequent assumption that a move effective in one case must prove equally useful in the other, is worse than just intellectually misleading—it results in the wrong action which inevitably follows wrong thinking.

BY HIS will and testament, duly admitted to probate, a citizen of the State of Ohio, John Bryan by name, bequeathed to public uses the farm owned by him near the limits of the city of Toledo. But he provided as a condition of the gift that no religious service should ever be conducted on the premises. By action of the Legislature at its last session, the gift was accepted under the conditions named, but a veto was interposed by Governor Donahey. Thereupon the legislators again passed the measure over the executive veto. Now it is proposed by the Ohio Council of Churches, with the promised aid of the Governor, to invoke a popular referendum for the purpose of finally defeating the plan.

The issue thus raised has been referred to as a political issue. It is more than that. We are not informed regarding the testator's purpose in thus attempting to limit the uses to which his estate should be put. The simple account given to the public does not disclose his creed or his habits of life. But he must have had some faith. He must have believed, when he exacted a pledge which he could never see fulfilled, that some law, some higher human instinct, or some sacred obligation which mankind looks upon as binding, would insure a perpetual regard for his wishes. And yet he chose to go forward on his long journey with the selfish satisfaction that he had done all within his power to discourage a recognition of the source of that human integrity which he invoked.

The immortal Bryant wrote, "The groves were God's first temples." Who is there to say that they do not remain today as sacred? The very fields which have yielded a bounty, the source of which John Bryan must have realized, he would now hedge about by a barrier forbidding a public recognition of that beneficence. Even the red men of an earlier generation, who claimed a title to those lands as incontestable as that boasted by the testator, worshipped the Creator whom the last claimant seeks to deny. They did not attempt to forbid to those who came after them the rights and privileges they enjoyed. They did not say, "God shall not be worshipped here!"

The courageous people of Ohio who insist that this gift, hedged about by restrictions offensive to every higher sensibility, should be repudiated, have raised no mere political issue. No grave question of public policy is involved, neither is any public right threatened, when the worship of God is permitted in grove or park. But to attempt to forbid such service, by committing a sovereign state to a recognition of one man's whim as an inviolable law which must be observed perpetually, is to threaten a destruction of democracy's fundamentals.

Editorial Notes.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE showed his keen insight recently in an address at Westbourne Park Chapel, on present-day conditions, when he declared that the real trouble in the world was the enthronement of force above right. And he showed a courage which was more than ordinary when he asserted that, from the standpoint of an individual who had taken probably a larger share in the settlement of labor troubles than almost any living man, his candid experience was that there was very little difference between the two sides. Leagues of nations might be set up, he urged; conciliation acts might be passed, and tribunals set up at The Hague, but they would not be obeyed nor respected until there was a new temper in the world. That the new temper in the world is being established it does not take a prophet to forecast, and when it shall have been established leagues and acts and tribunals at The Hague will largely take care of themselves.

OF MORE than usual interest is the announcement of the preliminary program of the Liverpool meeting of the British Association, to be held from Sept. 12 to 19, because a number of subjects are scheduled therein which are extraordinarily indicative of the progressing thought of the times. Perhaps the most significant of all, however, is the address of the president of the association, Sir Ernest Rutherford, who will speak on the "Electrical Structure of Matter." Sir Ernest has made a number of the most remarkable discoveries of modern physical science, and may well be expected to contribute something unusual. The very title of his paper shows how far away from the belief of the substantiality of matter he, as a representative of modern investigative thought, has strayed.

THE only "wetness" aboard the Leviathan, as she started on her first transatlantic trip since being reconditioned, came from the shower of rain which deluged her decks. Anti-prohibitionists will find it hard to construe this as an omen favorable to them!

Alaska and Its Future

By JAMES A. WOOD

II

SEATTLE, June 28 (Special Correspondence)—Change for the better in Alaskan conditions had this year been noted even before the visit of the Congressional party, and before hope of a visit from President Harding had been confirmed by any official assurance. The upward turn was really made last year, when a revival of interest in Alaska's resources in minerals and oil gave presage of unusual activity with spring's return.

Alaskans who have stuck to the territory through the years of depression have been so much and so often disappointed that they sometimes doubt the near-by evidences of material progress. Official certification is necessary to their reassurance. Early this year they learned, through the report of the Alaska collector of customs, that territorial commerce for 1922 showed an advance over the preceding year for the first time since 1916. The totals, inbound and outbound, were not what they had been in the earlier years; but the increase over 1921 was considerable and the forward inclination was pronounced.

With this spring also the lure of the mines again asserted itself—not in the way of the old placer period, the heyday of hard-won opportunity for the penniless adventurer; but in substantial report and knowledge of the richness of the vast ore bodies in which Alaska abounds. Geologists and mining experts leave no doubt that more placer discoveries will be made in Alaska; but the summary of all investigations runs to the point that the future of mining in Alaska lies in the quartz lodes, in the hidden recesses that, through the ages, have yielded some small portion of their treasure to the placers.

There has been a notable recurrence of mining activity in Alaska this year, virtually all of it thus far in the direction of developing quartz properties. On the tundra at Nome and over the old placer grounds of the Tanana district, dredging operations on a large scale have replaced the sluice-box and pan; but elsewhere and generally the talk and effort is all related to tunnels and drifts and underground exploration. Capital for such work, when met half-way by the reports of engineers, is more easy to procure than it has been in many years.

The impending determination of the extent and value of some of Alaska's most promising oil fields is another factor of encouragement this year. The Cold Bay region, inhospitably named, is now under test by two great oil companies, the Standard and the Associated, whose financial ability and technical equipment for a final demonstration are not to be questioned. If there is oil, and if it is worth taking out, will soon be known. Alaskans have no doubt of the outcome.

Completion of the government railroad, from Seward, by way of Anchorage, to Fairbanks, gives great stimulus to optimism this year. A short bit of the road, stretching two miles or so out from Fairbanks, had not quite been finished when the line was traversed by the Congressional party. But this will be done in time for the last spike to be driven, with appropriate ceremonies, by President Harding. A great region of the Alaska interior, including the chief city, Fairbanks, and the surrounding district, has thus been made comparatively easy of access. From the railroad also may now be reached the best known coal deposits of the Territory and the numerous widespread valleys that experts have declared to be especially suited to agriculture.

Taken all in all, 1923 has already brought much to rejuvenate the spirit of Alaska; and this without regard for the great amount of high official attention that the Territory has been, and is to be, given during the year. All of these things, topped by the Congressional party's assurances of friendly aid in the solution of governmental problems, have contributed to the cheerful and more than ordinarily hopeful mood in which Alaska is prepared to receive Mr. Harding.

It is in this mood that the resident citizens of Alaska, and the many former residents who consider themselves but temporary sojourners in various parts of the Pacific northwest, have been reading and analyzing, according to their several lights, the official statement of the purposes of the President's visit to Alaska, recently issued by Secretary Work of the Department of the Interior. This statement has been accepted by Alaskans as showing a fairly close and reasonable knowledge of conditions in the Territory, and, to some extent, of the contributing causes. In other respects, according to the Alaskan opinion, the official statement betrays error or insufficient information, and, perhaps, a desire to ignore what Alaskans believe to be the fundamental reasons for the difficulty and delay in territorial development.

Alaskans make no secret of their disappointment at the very opening paragraph of the official statement, which poses a question where, in their judgment, there should be no question at all. This paragraph reads: "Whether this vast expanse of land, containing huge mineral riches, surrounded by almost endless tracts of ocean waters teeming with sea food and fur-bearing animals, shall be developed or allowed to remain dormant, is the question that has induced President Harding to visit Alaska this summer."

It is not difficult even for the most unconcerned to sense the apprehensiveness of Alaskans at this plain-spoken inference of doubt as to whether their Territory should be "developed or allowed to remain dormant." To them, of course, there are no two questions about it.

Fortunately for their present peace of mind, the official statement itself has a tendency to relieve the strain, imposed by the opening paragraph. As it touches, one after another, upon the specific problems of Alaska to which the attention of the President and his Cabinet officers is to be addressed, it somewhat discloses, though with reserve, a genuine interest, a helpful purpose, that seem almost to dispose of any question as between development and dormancy.

How the Reuter News Service Came Into Being

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the best methods of bringing about a better understanding between the nations of the world is the exchange of newspapers and other publications among the countries. The announcement that during the six months from April to September, 1922, 38,763 tons of newspapers were carried from Paris to London by airplane and 34,096 tons from London to Paris, is reminiscent of the fact that, as recently as 80 years ago, the great news gathering and distributing agencies of today were unknown.

About that time Julius Reuter, a young bank clerk, conceived the idea of beating the mail, coach and mounted couriers as a means of conveying news. He started a service of carrier pigeons between Aix-la-Chapelle and Brussels, which was used to distribute the latest market prices, and when the telegraph came he was one of the first to see its possibilities. In 1851 he opened a small office in London, and after many efforts he induced The Times to take a daily news service. Then came the American Civil War and "Reuter's" came into its own.